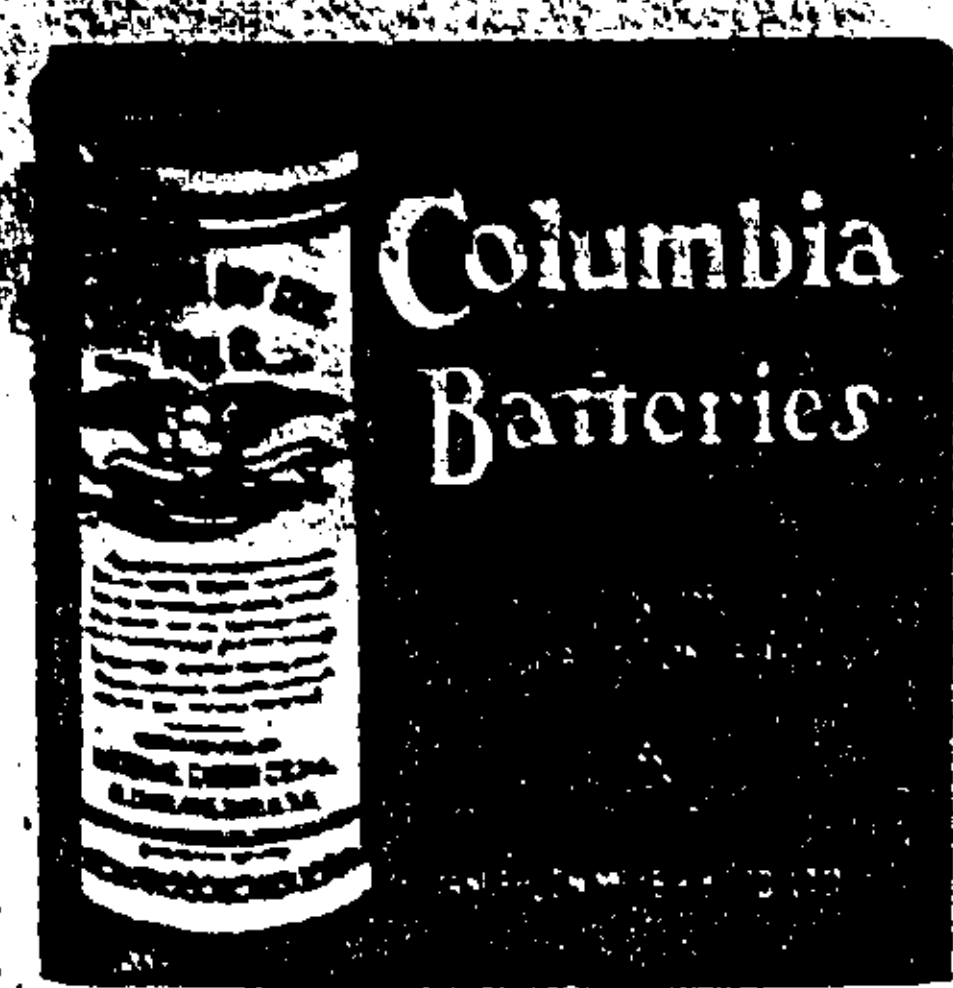




The Hongkong Telegraph

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIGHTING.

Over 2,000 Prisoners Captured. (Reuter's Service.)

Pretoria, March 13.
An official communique states that 2,000 prisoners have been captured by military operations in the central area. An aeroplane was forced to descend and another broke its under-carriage in attempting to rescue the stranded airmen. A third machine landed and rescued two of the stranded whilst the others, one of whom was wounded, escaped. The revolutionaries retired after a heavy engagement into Benoni.

Military parties have reached Krugersdorp and are now pushing eastwards.

Operations continued all day long in the vicinity of the Pretoria-Terminator Railway, which, despite heavy bombings, the rebels persist in attempting to damage.

Colonel Breytenbach's forces have occupied Rietfontein. Johannesburg Now Safe.

London, March 14.
A series of Government successes, attended with the slightest losses, is chronicled by Reuter's Johannesburg correspondent on March 13, indicating that the rebels are retreating in all directions. The risk of Johannesburg falling into the hands of the revolutionaries has disappeared.

A defence force in command of General Sir Van de Venne has captured the important townships of Benoni and Dunsfontein, on the Far East Rand, and is now marching to Krugersdorp.

On the west, the Fordsburg Commando, which is close to Johannesburg, has not yet attacked and is digging in itself, but further along the Governmental forces have occupied Rooipoort and Florida villages and are marching on Maraisburg, where the revolutionaries are strongly entrenched in the hills. General Smuts controls the whole situation.

MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

Lively Parliamentary Discussion.

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, there was a lively discussion on Mr. Montagu's speech during question-time.

Mr. Chamberlain said Lord Curzon called his attention to the Indian Government's first telegram prior to the Cabinet meeting on March 6th, representing that publication was contrary to public interest. Mr. Chamberlain agreed and was surprised when on afterwards mentioning the matter to Mr. Montagu the latter said he had already authorised publication. Mr. Montagu gave no hint to Lord Curzon that there was time to prevent publication. Mr. Chamberlain deplored Mr. Montagu's public reference to Lord Curzon's private letter, of which Lord Curzon did not even keep a copy. It was the kind of letter members of the Cabinet often wrote one to another. He added that Lord Curzon was asked in the country but he had telephoned that he was coming to London to reply to Mr. Montagu in the House of Lords to-morrow.

Mr. Chamberlain resented Colonel Wedgwood's insinuation that the reasons publicly given for Mr. Montagu's resignation were a mere pretext.

Mr. T.P. O'Connor asked leave to move the adjournment in order to discuss the remarkable incident and put ourselves right with the people of India and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain did not object, as he learned that a discussion of Near Eastern policy would be out of order.

In the course of further discussion it transpired that Mr. Montagu would be absent to-day and Mr. O'Connor yielded to appeals to postpone the motion till Lord Curzon had made a statement and Mr. Montagu was able to attend.

PRINCE OPENS COLLEGE FOR INDIAN CADETS.

Appeal to Native Traditions.

Dehra-dun, March 13.
The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning and stayed three hours.

His Royal Highness opened the Royal Military College for cadets, and in the course of a speech said that India's services during the war won for the rising generation the right to hold the King's commission and a path to the highest ranks in the Indian Army was now open. Never had a fairer or more honourable field been displayed before. From his own experience he could say that the first few blows on the arvil of life give the human weapon a temper which carries through life's battles. He hoped that those responsible for the administration of the College would keep before them the ideals of the English Public School, and also foster and maintain the old Indian spirit of reverence, which bound master and pupil together. The Prince advised students to work hard, play hard, live an upright life, and to maintain untarnished the martial traditions of India's fighting men.

Later on the Prince reviewed a march-past of the Dehra-dun garrison and presented colours to the cadets of the Royal Military School at Sanawar.

The Prince, then left for Gujraula in a pig-sticking cap.—From Reuter's special correspondent with the Prince's party.

AMERICA'S CLAIM FOR OCCUPATION COSTS.

London and Paris Views.

London, March 13.
Political circles in Paris are disposed to view tragically America's demand for payment of the cost of occupation, pointing out that the demand would absorb practically the whole of the milliard marks on reparations account, which the Allies have just succeeded in apportioning among themselves.

Correspondents at Washington declare that the demand, coupled with the refusal to attend Genoa, is the starting-point of America's foreign policy, which is described as bringing tacit pressure on certain elements in Europe.

English Press comments regard United States' demand as indicating America's grim sense of humour, prompted less by the ideal of getting money than of securing a bargaining position with a view to forcing the Allies to pursue a policy towards Germany more in accordance with American ideas.

PERSIAN OIL ROYALTIES.

Alahabad, March 13.
A message from Teheran says the Persian Government has received £200,000 from Washington against future oil royalties owed by the Majlis. This indicates that the Standard Oil and Anglo-Persian Companies have reached an agreement regarding their conflicting interests.

LEOPARD OR PANTHER.

Animal Again Seen in Hongkong.

Confirmation of the report that there is a leopard or panther at large on the island comes from Mr. J. P. Vieira Remedios, of Morrison Gap, who writes informing us that he was returning from a long walk along the new Aberdeen Road on Saturday evening, when, at about 7.45 p.m., in passing along Black's Links, he came face to face with an animal of the leopard or panther species. The exact spot was near the unoccupied powder magazine. He encountered the animal at a distance of only about three yards, and the beast was clearly visible, as it was bright moonlight at the time. The animal was about six feet in length.

Mr. Remedios was unarmed at the time, and all he could do was to stare at the beast, which stood looking at him for about a minute. Suddenly, the animal bounded swiftly into the bushes on the hillside at the top of the road, and disappeared. Needless to add, Mr. Remedios was glad to see the last of the beast.

OUR WAR MEMORIAL.

Work Soon to Commence.

A Telegraph reporter was informed, in conversation with Sir Paul Chater yesterday, that construction work will be commenced at an early date on the proposed Cenotaph which is to commemorate the services of Hongkong men during the war. Plans for the column arrived by the last mail, and are now in the hands of the Secretary, Mr. M. J. Braon.

The site for the memorial has been definitely decided upon. It will be the plot of ground in Statue Square at present occupied by the Prince of Wales Pavilion. The cost is estimated to amount to \$30,000.

With regard to the Nursing Home, which it has been decided to erect in addition to the Cenotaph, Sir Paul Chater said that a site has been found for it on the new road over the Peak. Any estimate of the cost of this establishment it would be difficult to arrive at, at the moment, but he thought that it would amount to, roughly, \$300,000.

WASHINGTON TREATIES SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION.

Sir Arthur Balfour's Answers.

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Sir Arthur Balfour said that the Washington treaties would only be binding after ratification. No machinery was proposed for dealing with amendments submitted by any of the countries concerned. There seemed no advantage in discussing whether the arrangements would fail to the ground in the event of the American House of Representatives introducing important modifications of the Pacific Treaty.

BRITISH TRADE.

Returns for February.

London, March 13.
The Board of Trade returns for February show that exports totalled £38,250,000 and imports £69,250,000, being decreases of nearly £5,000,000 and £7,000,000 respectively compared with January. Exports of manufactures decreased by £10,000,000 and exports of cotton yarn manufactures by £5,500,000; and imports of raw materials fell by £5,250,000. Re-exports totalled £10,000,000, an increase of £2,000,000, compared with February, 1921.

P. AND O. SHARE ISSUE.

Over-Subscribed in an Hour.

London, March 13.
The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co's subscription-list was closed at midday.

The lists for the Peninsular and Oriental issue were open only for an hour and were largely over-subscribed.

THE U.S. ARMY.

Reduced Personnel and Expenditure.

Washington, March 13.
The Army Bill reported to the House of Representatives provides for a reduction of the Regular Army to 115,000 men and 11,000 officers. The Army expenditure is reduced by \$116,000,000 to \$270,000,000.

EVACUATION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Date Not Yet Fixed.

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Walter de Frece, Sir Hamar Greenwood, on behalf of Mr. Churchill, said no date had been fixed for the evacuation of Wei-hai-wai.

ANGORA MISSION IN LONDON.

London, March 13.
The Angora Mission, headed by Yussuf and Kemal Bey, Commissary of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in London to confer with the Government.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AGREES DATE FOR GENOA.

London, March 13.
The Italian Government has agreed that the Genoa conference open on April 10.

THE ENGINEERING LOCK-OUT.

London, March 13.
A quarter of a million skilled engineers are idle to-day as a result of the lock-out.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

London, March 13.
In a Soccer match England beat Wales by one goal to nil at Liverpool.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

Athens, March 13.
M. Stratos is forming a Cabinet.

THE STRIKE.

SHIP-OWNERS' STATEMENT ON THE SETTLEMENT.

CLAUSES OF THE AGREEMENT COMMENTED UPON.

Just before going to press this afternoon, we received from Mr. R. Sutherland, Chairman of the Ship-owners' Committee, a copy of the much-awaited report regarding the strike settlement which he was drawing up on behalf of the owners.

The report takes the form of a long letter addressed to H. E. the Governor in which it is stated that the present report is only a preliminary and that a full and detailed report will be submitted later.

Having set out the terms of the settlement agreement, the letter goes on to comment on the various clauses. Clause 1 sets out the scale of wages agreed upon, regarding which Mr. Sutherland says:—

It will be noted that while generous concessions have been made in respect of Chinese-owned steamers, the Seamen's Delegates have met the position very fully as regards other Lines. The preliminary difficulty in negotiations was that the Union demanded a flat percentage of increase to be effective over all Lines, notwithstanding that some Shipping Companies, comparatively recently, had voluntarily given an increase of some 18-21 per cent. to meet the higher cost of living. It was on this point that it became apparent at the outset that difficulties were almost sure to arise between the Union and the owners.

It will be found therefore that as regard Companies who had not raised the scale of wages for a rise of years, the Seamen's demands have been met to a considerable extent and it was the general opinion of the Shipping Companies I have had the honour to represent that substantial concessions should be made by such Lines.

It is with pleasure I have to record that the Chinese Owners were the first to acquiesce with the suggestion put forth that this immediate increase should be made.

It will be noted that the Shipping Companies have been formed into groups, and negotiations eventually progressed upon a basis of percentages for various Lines. The result has been that where low pay was in evidence the Owners were willing to concede generous terms and although the original Seamen's demand in this particular respect is for an increase of 40%, it will be seen that they eventually accepted 30. In "contra distinction" it must be pointed out that in the case of the higher paid services, such as European and Pacific Lines the original 4% demands called for between 30 and 40% increase and the settlement resulted in the men accepting 20 per cent. and 15 per cent. The attached schedule of percentages speaks for itself and I consider represents a correct and impartial resume of the Agreement arrived at.

Dr. Jamieson's attitude at the time he entered the negotiations until the final settlement of dispute was, that he would not be a party to anything unless it was fair to both sides, and while the general commercial problem was becoming daily more difficult, I give it as my opinion, Shipowners, in making such concessions as they have done were not unduly influenced by anything other than the grave commercial hold up and of the hardship entailed on those directly disinterested between the Union and Shipowners. I give this opinion with all due reserve but feel that my remarks are in line with the general views of Shipowners.

Clause 2.—It will be noted that it has been agreed men will receive half pay from such time as they left their vessels until their return. That they may be re-instated to (a) their own Company's vessel, (b) other vessels as may be mutually agreed upon, further,

it is agreed that those men who return, for which vessels are not available, will receive half pay until such time as re-instatement can be effected, but the time limit of such half pay shall not exceed 3½ months. In this connection it is the opinion of Shipowners that there was far from a unanimous desire on the part of employees to leave their vessels and that they only did so under severe intimidation which unfortunately existed. In the circumstances it was agreed, and I think rightly so, that men forced out of their positions through no fault of their own and in fear of bodily harm, not only to themselves but their dependents, many situated in Chinese territory, called in the circumstances for a considerate decision on the part of Shipowners. Admittedly such consideration might be construed as an undesirable precedent in the commercial future of the Colony and recognition of this the Shipowners took the decision of the special strike committee of the Chamber of Commerce before conceding the point. As regards the Fund referred to for meeting the expenses (in the shape of half pay) of Seamen whose ships are not immediately available, I would say that my understanding is that this will be met by a Fund arranged between Dr. Jamieson and Sir Robert Ho Tung, as mentioned in the Government Gazette of Saturday last. So far as strike pay is concerned in the case of unemployed seamen, I must explain that late in the evening of the 4th instant when the hitch in signing the Agreement occurred, Dr. Jamieson and myself were confronted with an unreasonable demand in the shape of a guarantee of 6 months' half pay if positions were not open for returning seamen on their arrival. This demand was largely responsible for the breakdown or suspension of negotiations as Dr. Jamieson stated it was not fair to ask the Shipping Companies to accept it, and on behalf of the Shipping Companies I stated I saw no hope of such an unwarranted concession. During the final negotiations with delegates Dr. Jamieson announced that the Shipowners had refused the demand in connection with 5½ months' half pay and he considered they were fully justified in so doing. Certain individuals, however, had come forward and said that if it would assist a settlement a Fund to meet the case would be raised; no names of the Guarantors were mentioned to the Delegates.

H.M. Consul-General for Canton in his pronouncement appealed to the Seamen's Union and Representatives of the Canton Chamber of Commerce to subscribe to the movement so generously put forward, and as far as the Canton Chamber of Commerce are concerned they promised to submit the proposal to their main body.

From the Government Gazette of Saturday last, I learned Sir Robert Ho Tung is responsible for the establishment of the Fund in question and I shall get in touch with him immediately to ascertain his views and the scope of the Fund, also details of its administration. This in a measure is a charitable Fund, entirely outside the province of the Steamship Owners, but at a meeting held on Wednesday last when the Agreement was ratified I appealed to Owners to do their utmost to generally assist the Administrator, whoever he may be, in making a fair distribution under the terms of our Agreement. It was however generally understood that the Fund must be entirely dissociated with the Shipowners and administered by an independent official.

Clause 3.—This deals with the system of engaging crews. It has long been recognized that the present system of engagement is unsatisfactory to the men, but

unless they help themselves it is useless for Owners to extend the hand of assistance. The system is not that of the Owners, but of the men, and speaking on behalf of the Steamship Companies concerned I would say that we welcome, and will assist in the inauguration of any scheme whereby the wages paid go in their entirety to the proper parties. The unfortunate system of "squeeze" is not only prevalent in the engagement of seamen but in nearly all Chinese dealings of a similar character, and if as a result of the late unfortunate strike a clean channel of remuneration will in the future exist between the masters and the men, it will at any rate have achieved a result of undoubted benefit to the community as a whole.

The foregoing I trust will convey the essential details of settlement and a full report of negotiations will follow should you desire. It may be of interest to add that at the last meeting of Shipowners it was unanimously agreed to form a Hongkong Shipowners Association as it is hoped by so doing concerted action and better understanding as between employer and employee will result. Any assistance you can give in the formation and inauguration of such movement will be greatly appreciated.

Attached to the report is a table showing the effect of the settlement in percentages of wages. This shows the following reductions in the seamen's original demand and accompanied with the terms finally accepted:—Chinese River steamers 25%, other Chinese steamers up to 1000 tons D. W. 25%, steamboat Company 50 per cent., other British River steamers 50 per cent.; Coasting steamers 50 per cent.; Java Lines 62.5 per cent.; Pacific Lines (where wages under \$30) 62.5 per cent.; and (where wages over \$30) 50 per cent.; European Lines (where wages under \$30) 62.5 per cent. and (where wages over \$30) 50 per cent.; Australian Lines (where wages under \$30) 62.5 per cent. and (where wages over \$30) 50 per cent.

[For the purpose of clarifying the above, we give one example. The seamen on Chinese River steamers demanded an increase of 41 per cent.; they secured an increase of 30 per cent., which means a reduction in their demands of a quarter, or 25%.]

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PILLSSHATIN SHOOTING
AFFAIR.

Mr. King's Evidence.

The full story of the Shatin shooting, in which twelve Chinese were shot, four fatally, whilst attempting to force their way to Canton without Government permits on March 3rd, was told to the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon by Mr. T. H. King, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who had charge of the police and troops engaged in the affair. During the course of his evidence, which is given fully below, Mr. King mentioned the interesting fact that the breakdown of the buses conveying the soldiers to the scene frustrated his scheme. Had it not been for this the situation might have been different. The proceedings opened at 2.15 and adjourned after a four hours sitting, during the whole of which time, excepting for the first twenty minutes when the Crown Solicitor outlined the evidence, Mr. King was in the witness box.

The inquiry was held into the death of one of the victims. The jury—Messrs. W. L. Leask (foreman), F. C. Hall and A. K. Ferguson—occupied seats on the right of the Coroner. Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared on behalf of the Government and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harstrop) represented the police concerned.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kowloon, deposed that the incident being inquired into occurred on the Tai Po Road at about 8.45 a.m. on 3rd March, about 7 1/2 miles along the road.

The Coroner: Now what instructions have you received with reference to the enforcement of the Order in Council?

Mr. King: We had received strict orders that the Order in Council was to be strictly enforced and that Chinese were not to be allowed to leave the Colony without a permit by any route whatever, either by land, water or rail.

Did you receive instructions to arrest such persons?—I received no definite instructions as to the procedure I should adopt. It was left to my discretion entirely.

Now, I think a party was turned back on the 27th February?—The first party was turned back on 1st March. There were about 100 of them.

Then, I think, on the night of the 2nd March, about 400 were turned back?—Yes, they were collected at Tai Po, Shamshui, and An Tau. Mr. King added that at 7.30 a.m. on the 3rd 363 strikers were found and detained at Lam Tsun on the Tai Po Road.

Police Precautions.

Proceeding he said that on the afternoon of the 2nd March, he received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police that in view of the general situation he was to apply direct to the Commanding Officer of the 102nd Grenadiers for troops if he considered he required them.

The Coroner: When did you receive the first intimation as to the gathering together of this crowd?

Mr. King: During the 24 hours of the 2nd March, I received three separate informations that such a gathering was going to take place. One version gave the number at 2,000 and that the crowd was to move out of Yau-mat-ti overland to the border.

Having received that information, what steps did you take?—I instructed the Divisional Inspector at Yau-mat-ti to keep me fully posted as to any such assemblage or movement. At 11.45 p.m. I accompanied Capt. Bloxham and Capt. Crawford, with 50 men of the 102nd Grenadiers, with a Sub-Inspector of Police, whom I also posted to the detachment, to the junction of the Castle Peak and Tai Po roads. I gave instructions that any crowd was to be stopped and I was to be telephoned for. Mr. McMurray, who lives in the house there, had placed his telephone at my disposal. I also put out two European Lance Sergeants, with motor cycles, on the roads. They were to keep in touch with this picket. I asked Capt. Bloxham to arrange that the detachment should march back to barracks at 4 a.m., if nothing occurred. I then returned with Capt. Bloxham, getting home about 1 o'clock. Capt. Crawford was left in command. On our way back I arranged with Capt. Bloxham to have 50 men ready to turn out at any minute.

The Crowd Starts Off.

The Coroner: That carries us on to 6 a.m. What happened then? Mr. King: About 6 a.m. I received a telephone message from Yau-mat-ti Police Station that a crowd of about 400 strikers was just moving off from the neighbourhood of the Po Hing Theatre along Coronation Road. I then sent out the following telephone instructions: "Capt. Bloxham with 50 men to meet me at Yau-mat-ti Police Station at 7 a.m." I telephoned to Sub-Inspector Pitt at Shamshui to go with all available men—who I know would be about five—to the waterworks and hold the crowd till I came. I also telephoned to Sub-Inspector Lunnigan, at Chin Wan, to take men to Shin Mun to block the path there. I also telephoned for four motor buses to be at Yau-mat-ti Police Station at 7 a.m. I arrived at the Police Station in my car at 7.15. There were small groups of strikers between Po Hing Theatre and Yau-mat-ti Schools—small groups of three and four. I took Capt. Bloxham and two Indian officers in my car. The troops were put into the four buses. I then left orders at Yau-mat-ti Station that the military picket of ten men on duty at Yau-mat-ti, as soon as seen, should be directed to follow us up the Tai Po Road. On account of the situation, I had arranged on the night of the 2nd March that the picket should patrol on the Fire Brigade auxiliary tender from Yau-mat-ti on the morning of the 3rd.

The Deputy Superintendent's Plan.

We then started off via Coronation Road, on to the Tai Po Road, my car leading and the motor buses following. Just as we left Yau-mat-ti Station, Capt. Bloxham asked me what my plan was. I told him of the big crowd of strikers that had been reported to me as on the way to the border. I said, "We shall follow the crowd, overtake them in front of them, collect them up and bring them back under escort of your men at fixed bayonets to Kowloon. We shall march then on to the reclamation at Chatham Road under your guard. I shall then ask for further instructions from the Deputy Superintendent of Police." We proceeded as far as the junction of Castle Peak and Tai Po roads. I stopped my car there to see that the buses were alright. While waiting there a Lance Sergeant motor cyclist came up. I could see two buses. I detailed him to keep at the back behind all the buses and come to report to me any breakdown, because I was going ahead. My car then proceeded up the road with Capt. Bloxham.

The Buses Break Down.

About three miles further on I could only see one motor bus and that was a long way behind. I drove on to a level bit of road at a point at 3 1/2 miles and there stopped to wait for the buses. Capt. Bloxham and I, after some consultation, decided to discard the buses as a means of transport. While waiting there one bus managed to crawl up with about four men in it. Some five or ten minutes later a detachment of troops marched up. They had got out of a broken down bus. A few minutes later while waiting there the Yau-mat-ti picket also arrived on the Fire Brigade auxiliary tender. I decided to send the tender back because it was not strong enough to carry the weight of the men up the hill. All along the road to this point we had passed groups of strikers going along, the majority in small parties, but there was one large party of 100 to 150.

The Coroner: None of these passed you while waiting, did they?

Mr. King: The whole road was like a big amphitheatre. People were going up the road in small groups of two and three.

"Maskee."

After we had been there about five minutes a man (Chinese) came walking on the far side of the road. I called to him. He didn't stop. I went up to him and asked who he was. He then took from his pocket a card, which he handed to me. I told him he couldn't go on. He made light of it—I think he said "Maskee"—and proceeded to walk on. I had to catch hold of his arm and take him over to the side of the road. I think I asked him when Mr. Wilson had given

him the card, and he said "Last night." About that time Sergt. Dorling came down the Tai Po Road from the direction of the waterworks and reported there was a crowd of about 2,000 at the waterworks and they were getting nasty. "I have been sent for assistance," he said. I asked Capt. Bloxham for one sepoy, put him into Sergt. Dorling's aidcar and sent Dorling back to report that we were on the way with reinforcements. At the same time Capt. Bloxham at my request sent forward a detachment of 15 or 20 men under an Indian officer, to proceed as fast as they could. We were waiting the arrival of troops from the buses came up in the meanwhile.

Crowd Breaks Through.

The Coroner: At what time are we now?

Mr. King: I looked at my watch sometime before and it was then five minutes to eight. It would be a few minutes after eight. About five minutes after Sergt. Dorling left he returned by himself. He reported, "We were too late, Sir. A remarkable crowd has broken through the police barrier." I immediately asked Capt. Bloxham to take as many men as he could in my car and get well ahead of the mob and wait till I came, and to send back the car with one of his sepoy as protection for the driver. Capt. Bloxham then left with four sepoy in my car. Sergt. Dorling told me to wait for me. I still had to wait for Sergt. Mason and to ensure that all the troops were up. While waiting, five or six of these strikers, whom I stopped, got up on the side of the road and proceeded to run on a cattle down a path down the hill side. I went to the side of the road, drew my revolver and ordered them to return. I did not fire. They came back. Then Sergt. Mason came up, told me all the soldiers had arrived and that the buses had gone back. I left Sergt. Mason at this point with one military lance corporal and three sepoy with instructions to follow slowly up the hill with these four soldiers collecting the strikers ahead of them until he met me coming back with the whole body. That was in accordance with my original plan. He told me he hadn't a revolver, he had come out in a hurry. I gave him one.

A Procession of Strikers.

I then went on all the rest of the troops—I think there was an Indian officer in command—to proceed as fast as they could. I jumped into the side car with Sergt. Dorling to overtake Capt. Bloxham. We passed groups of strikers all the way up the road. I called to them in Chinese as I passed to go back. "You have not a permit, the Government will not allow you to go. That went on until about the fifth milestone, before reaching the waterworks. The strikers were like an ant moving going along on the fringe of the road. The line came to an end near the P.W.D. bungalow. There were no persons along the level stretch by the waterworks. We then overtook Sub-Inspector Pitt, Sub-Inspector Field, the Indians and one sepoy at a point about 5 1/2 miles. We had all ready passed the troops who had been sent on foot. I stopped the side car. Sub-Inspector Pitt reported that a mob of two to three thousand had broken through the post, that some shots were fired into the air to deter them, that the police had endeavoured to hold them back by placing rifles horizontally in front of them, but the mob pressed through and had gone on. He got on to the carrier of the motor cycle and we three—Sub-Inspector Pitt, Sergt. Dorling and myself—proceeding along the road.

"We Won't Go Back."

Very soon we began to pass considerable numbers of strikers. I called to them to go back and told them that they could not proceed without a permit from the Government. They began to shout in reply "We won't go back; we are going to Canton." The parties of strikers grew thicker and thicker as we went along. I still continued to shout at the top of my voice cautions I had already given them. Some distance off whilst still shouting, I passed my own cook. He was walking on the right hand side of the road in a big group. In fact at the time we were going through a continuous mass of men. I saw him and he saw me.

"Cook Go Back!"

I shouted to him in English "Cook go back" and in Chinese

My recollection is that he shouted "I am not going back; I am going to Canton."

At this stage a short interval was taken for tea. Proceeding with his evidence after tea, Mr. King said:

I also saw a man who was later identified to me as Wong Cheuk, houseboy to Mr. S. B. C. Ross. That man was doing a considerable amount of talking among the party, he was with. I could not tell what he was saying.

The Ringleaders.

About this time Sub-Inspector Pitt pointed out to me two men in the crowd. They were a few yards apart. The first was a short haired man, of medium build with a white jacket. The second was a taller man in an old brown suit with a tunic coat—not Chinese coat—and he had on his head an old felt hat. Sub-Inspector Pitt said: "Those are the two men who took the leading part at the Water Works and led the mob on to break through." We passed on, the crowd getting thicker all the time, so much so that Sergt. Dorling manipulated his engine so as to make more noise to get through. He opened his cut-out and throttle and eased the clutch. The last 50 or 10 yards was a solid mass of men at the head of the crowd.

The Coroner: Were there any women in the crowd?

Mr. King: I passed five or six women before the Water Works and there were a few women in the rear of the mob. I called out "Send these women back." All the time we were passing through the crowd I kept shouting, "You cannot go forward. Go back. You haven't a permit. The Government hasn't given you a permit to go on."

Shouts of Defiance.

There were shouts of defiance. They declared "We are going to Canton." We passed the head of the crowd somewhere between the sixth and seventh mile stones. Somewhere near the reservoir we met my car returning with one sepoy, so that I knew Capt. Bloxham was ahead. I shouted to the driver "Go back and bring some more men." He heard me call, but did not hear my exact direction. He and the sepoy did, however, do what I wanted them to. I found Capt. Bloxham and his three men in a straight stretch of road at about the 7 1/2 miles point. He had taken up a position across the road near a point where the old road cuts the new straight. At my request he dropped his men back about 100 yards to the mouth of a cutting—at the far end of the loop. My reason for doing that was that I had realised we had a much bigger task than we imagined when we left the station. Taking post in that cutting would enable me to fill the cutting with my men as they came up and also it gave a much bigger stretch of straight.

"You May Have to Fire."

I then said to Capt. Bloxham "You may have to fire; do not fire without my orders. If I order fire, fire one round only. Fire low at the feet." We—Sub-Inspector Pitt, Sergt. Dorling and myself—are going back to meet the mob. Just as I finished saying that we heard and saw the mob come round the bend about 200 yards away. We three policemen hurried up the road—we ran the latter part. We came face to face with the head of the mob about 30 to 25 yards above the bend. I estimated then that the police party with Sub-Inspector Field would be about one mile and a quarter away from us and the leading detachment of troops would be from two to two and a half miles away. Sub-Inspector Pitt was on my right and Sergt. Dorling on my left. I had my revolver in my hand. I raised my hand and called on the mob to stop. They halted as we came face to face. They were shouting out various things. I shouted out at the top of my voice in Chinese, "You must go back. You haven't got leave. The Government won't let you leave." They shouted "We will not go back. We are going to Canton. We have no food in Hongkong." I told them, shouting as loud as I could, "If you go back the Government will give you food. There's lots of food in Hongkong. You can get work," and so on.

Crowd Begins to Preter.

The whole road from the bend was a solid mass of men. The crowd began to press as we were carrying on these exchanges of shouts. This conversation was repeated many times and went on for some two or three minutes. We had to give two or three, slowly as the pressure of the crowd increased. At this point, amid the shouting two men forged through the head of the mob towards us.

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CALL FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

SHOWROOMS: PEDDER STREET.

The first—the leading man—was the white-coated, short-haired fellow pointed out previously by Sub-Inspector Pitt as one of the leaders at the Water Works. Two paces behind him was the second man in the brown suit and felt hat—the other ringleader. The white-coated man pushed forward, waving a stick and shouting, "Go on, go on; hit him, hit him!" The second man—the one in the brown suit—was shouting, but I did not notice whether he had a stick. This man's action caused greater uproar amongst the mob and there was waving of sticks, umbrellas and hats and cries of "Go on."

The White-Coated Man.

I could see I was losing control of the crowd and decided to get the white-coated man away. If we got rid of these two men I thought we might still hold on. The white-coated man was then close to me—just in front of me. I leaned forward and grabbed him with my left hand, meaning to pass him out to Sub-Inspector Pitt, who was just at my right hand, the object being to get rid of his influence over the crowd. As I seized him there was a rush forward on the part of the crowd and renewed shouts in Chinese. The leading ranks surged forward. The fellow in the brown suit was just behind.

The Fling.

I called to Capt. Bloxham to fire one round. A volley was fired. As soon as I heard the report, Sub-Inspector Pitt, Sergt. Dorling and myself rushed on to the roadway in front of the mob. There were three seconds between the report

you do not go back I shall order these soldiers"—I pointed to them and they could be seen by the crowd—"to fire."

"We Will Die Now."

How many times did you say that? More than once?—More than once. Three times. The last time I said "This is the literal truth." The reply was "Go. We will go. We will die now."

All this was said before you grabbed the man in white?—Yes, your Worship.

Proceeding with his evidence, Mr. King said: The front ranks surged by me and the prisoner who was struggling.

The Coroner: Did they strike you?

Mr. King: No, your Worship. Did they strike Sub-Inspector Pitt or Sergt. Dorling?—To my knowledge, no. They were waving sticks and shouting!

I saw the wings of the front ranks go by me. My prisoner had been forced from me. I heard a shot from Inspector Pitt, firing into the ground on my right. We were then only four or five yards above the loop. I saw that I had completely lost control of the mob. I called to Sub-Inspector Pitt and Sergt. Dorling and we ran out of the road on the loop.

(Continued on Page 8.)

COMPANY MEETING.

Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

The thirty-seventh annual ordinary meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., was held at the Hongkong Hotel this morning. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided and there were also present Mr. H. P. White (Director), Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary), Messrs. M. S. Northcote, A. F. Samy, W. Morley, G. Rapp, F. W. Stapleton, D. E. Clarke, J. D. Humphreys, and J. M. Wong (shareholders).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—At the last annual meeting, I said it was gratifying to come before you with the best account in the history of the Company. It is therefore still more gratifying to come before you with a report which is even better, showing, as it does, an increased profit of \$23,831.46. It was the intention of your directors to have paid a slightly larger dividend for the year under review, but taking into account that business has been virtually at a standstill since first of February last, they decided to carry a larger amount forward, as it was impossible to predict what the effect of the strike crisis would be on the current year's account. If you will refer to the balance sheet, you will doubtless notice big increases in the assets under the headings of Building Improvements and Aerated Water Machinery. As regards the former, these include a new storey on the European quarters at North Point, a new water tower at North Point, an electric goods lift in the warehouse in Stanley Street and extensive structural alterations to the Hongkong Dispensary store. As regards the latter, the additions include new bottle-washing plant both here and in Canton, a new power plant in Canton and new refrigerating plant in Hongkong, in addition to extra bottling and corking machines. The increases under the headings of Stocks in Trade and Local and General Liabilities are less than what might be expected from the big drop in exchange. It is obvious that as we have to buy nearly all our goods from countries with a fixed currency, the lower our dollar is, the more valuable in local currency our stocks become, and the higher our liabilities become. I trust you will approve of the proposed transfer to Reserve Fund and the various writings off, also the proposed payment to the Staff Provident Fund. I have no further remarks to make and have now to propose that the report and statement of accounts as presented be passed. When the resolution has been duly seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions before putting the motion to the meeting.

Mr. M. S. Northcote seconded, saying that he wished to congratulate the management on the steady improvement in the affairs of the Company.

The report and accounts were adopted.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. W. Stapleton, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harston and Mr. H. P. White were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. G. Bernard and H. Greenwood were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each, on the proposition of Mr. D. E. Clarke, seconded by Mr. W. Morley.

This was all the business, the Chairman announcing that dividend warrants were now ready.

U. S. SAILOR.

Charged with Assaulting Coolie.

A sailor of the U. S. S. Wilmington, named Ray Palmer, was this morning charged before Mr. J. E. Wood with assaulting a coolie in Spring Garden Lane and causing serious injuries to his head. It was alleged that the man used a water bottle on the complainant with such good effect that the latter had to be removed to Hospital, where he is now due for a long stay. Evidence of arrest was given by a Chinese constable who said that he chased the tramcar in which the defendant had taken refuge and caught him in the first-class compartment holding the bottle in question in his hand.

A marine officer of the U. S. cruiser Albany said that the Wilmington was at present in Canton. He asked the Magistrate to turn over the defendant to his naval officers to be dealt with by them.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

The Shipowners' Thanks.

A letter in the following terms has been forwarded to Dr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., British Consul General at Canton:—

Sir:—At a full meeting of shipowners called on the 8th instant to ratify the agreement come to with the seamen's delegates, I was requested to convey to you their sense of deep appreciation of your successful efforts in a most intricate and difficult dispute. I am also requested to solicit your good offices in conveying to Mr. Luk King-fo and to the representatives of the Canton Chamber of Commerce the sincere thanks of Hongkong shipowners for their most valuable assistance and advice in the recent negotiations. The general attitude of Mr. Luk King-fo has met with the fullest approbation of those who have been in touch with the situation, and I have no hesitation in saying that if you will convey to him our recognition of the real spirit of compromise and fairness you will be conferring on us a great favour.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) R. SUTHERLAND, Chairman, Shipowners' Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

The Government's Policy.

Sir:—Perusal of your leader headed "Stop Prattling!" (the offensiveness of which title is unworthy of more than passing notice) and the "Vindication of the Government" leads one to wonder as to your ideas of the functions of a Government.

If you take the matter up, you will find that the indignation prevailing amongst Europeans is not occasioned by the terms granted to the seamen, or by the question of the reopening of the Unions, but by the fact that a gang of intimidators were able to force domestic servants and others to strike against their own inclinations.

Can it be wondered that the Chinese think our Government weak? What must they think of a Government which makes a law, and then publicly announces that it will compensate those who attempted to break it?

Yours, etc., D. de B. NEWCOMB, Kowloon, March 14, 1922.

ROBBERS ACTIVE.

Three Cases Reported.

Two armed robberies took place yesterday in both of which the perpetrators effected their escape. A highway robbery was also reported.

The inmates of the first floor of No. 32 Peel Street were all assembled in the premises at 7.20 last night when there came a knock at the door, and it was opened to admit four men, one of whom was armed with a revolver. They entered the cubicle of the principal tenant, and whilst engaged in rifling the contents of a box, were startled into flight by the shouts for assistance uttered from the verandah by the other inmates. They made their escape before the police got on the scene.

From Aberdeen village comes the report of a goldsmith's shop being held up by armed men and the infliction of a rather considerable loss on the proprietor. It is stated that near closing time four men entered the shop, which is situated in Wupei Road, and with revolvers held up the foks, who were unable to do anything while seeing the shop cleaned out of its more valuable goods, totalling in value \$140. A sum of \$18 was also stolen from the counter by the intruders before they escaped.

A highway robbery by armed men is reported as having occurred near the French Hospital last night. At 10.15, a schoolboy, aged 14, was returning to his home in a ricksha along the Shau-kiwan Road, when, opposite the Hospital, he was stopped by three men and searched. A sum of \$25 and a gold watch and hat of the total value of \$81.50 were taken by the robbers, who were armed with daggers and a revolver.

This application was refused by the Magistrate, who said that he was prepared to release the defendant for the time being on condition that an undertaking would be given to produce him on the 20th, when the hearing would be commenced into the case.

The undertaking was given.

HOMELESS SEAMEN.

Union to Establish Boarding House.

Consequent on a report that the Seamen's Union officials were considering the establishment of a boarding house in Hongkong for the benefit of its unemployed members, a reporter saw Chak Hon-chi, the principal delegate yesterday, and was informed that such was their intention. Though more than 20,000 seamen have returned to the Colony and taken up their duties, there still remains nearly fifty per cent. of this number in Canton, who, by reason of the departure of their vessels previous to the settlement of the strike and for other considerations, are unable to secure occupation. It is necessary, under the circumstances, the official explained, that some sort of collective centre should be found for them in Hongkong in case of return calls at short notice, and the idea of a boarding house is the natural solution. If the project proves successful, the Union may place the boarding house on a permanent footing in connection with a mutual aid system for unemployed seamen.

Discussing the Fund to which Sir Robert Ho Tung has promised to subscribe for the benefit of seamen rendered temporarily out of work by the strike, Chak said he had not yet arrived at an estimate of the required amount, owing to the necessity of first sorting out papers of the Union which were seized by the police authorities. As soon as this was done, he said, he would be able to render a statement to Sir Robert as to the sum required.

THE "CUP."

Fourth Round Results.

The following are the results of the matches played in the fourth round of the Association Football Cup:—

Arsenal	1	Preston	1
Huddersfield	3	Millwall	0
Nottingham	2	Aston Villa	2
Cardiff	1	Tottenham	1

SEMI-FINALS.
The draw for the semi-final round, to be played on the 25th inst., resulted thus:
Huddersfield v. Nottingham or Aston Villa at Burnley.
Cardiff or Tottenham v. Arsenal or Preston at Sheffield.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Dangers of Fire.

In view of the illuminations and fireworks display to take place in connection with the forthcoming visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, we, as sole distributors of the famous "PYRENE" and "PARAGON" Fire Extinguishers, beg to draw the attention of the Hongkong public to the vital necessity of safeguarding their lives and property against fire. We would point out the absolute necessity of Householders, Storekeepers, Hospitals, Schools, etc., providing themselves with a fire fighting device.

All homes should have a Fire Extinguisher handy in case of any accident which might happen when the illuminations are on. This is of the utmost importance and all Householders should be prepared.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

JAMES TOTTEN SHAW DECEASED.

All claims against the estate of the above named deceased must be sent to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER.

Princes Building Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

NOTICE.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

Two Certificates for Seventy-seven Shares—Nos. 12265/12279—15 Nos. 13718/13779—62, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Evaristo Mauricio have been lost; and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificates be not forthcoming other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no others will be acknowledged.

Wm. POWELL LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1922.

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MASSIVE!
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HONGKONG HOTEL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TEA DANSANT

5 p.m.—7 p.m.

TUESDAY. THURSDAY. FRIDAY.

WILL HENDER

and the

JAZZ BAND.

Tables may be reserved.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

DINNER DANSANT

WEDNESDAY, March 15th.

WILL HENDER.

SATURDAY, March 18th.

FANCY DRESS DINNER DANSANT

MISS RITA SHIELD

(IN LATEST JAZZ MELODIES.)

WILL HENDER

and the

JAZZ BAND.

Parties not exceeding 12 persons may book private motor coach to Repulse Bay and return (charge \$24).

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SUN HELMETS,
AND
STRAW HATS

DOUBLE TERAIS

in the latest styles

Sun Helmets from \$9.50

Straw Hats „ \$3.75

Double Terais „ \$21.50

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CAMERA NEWS



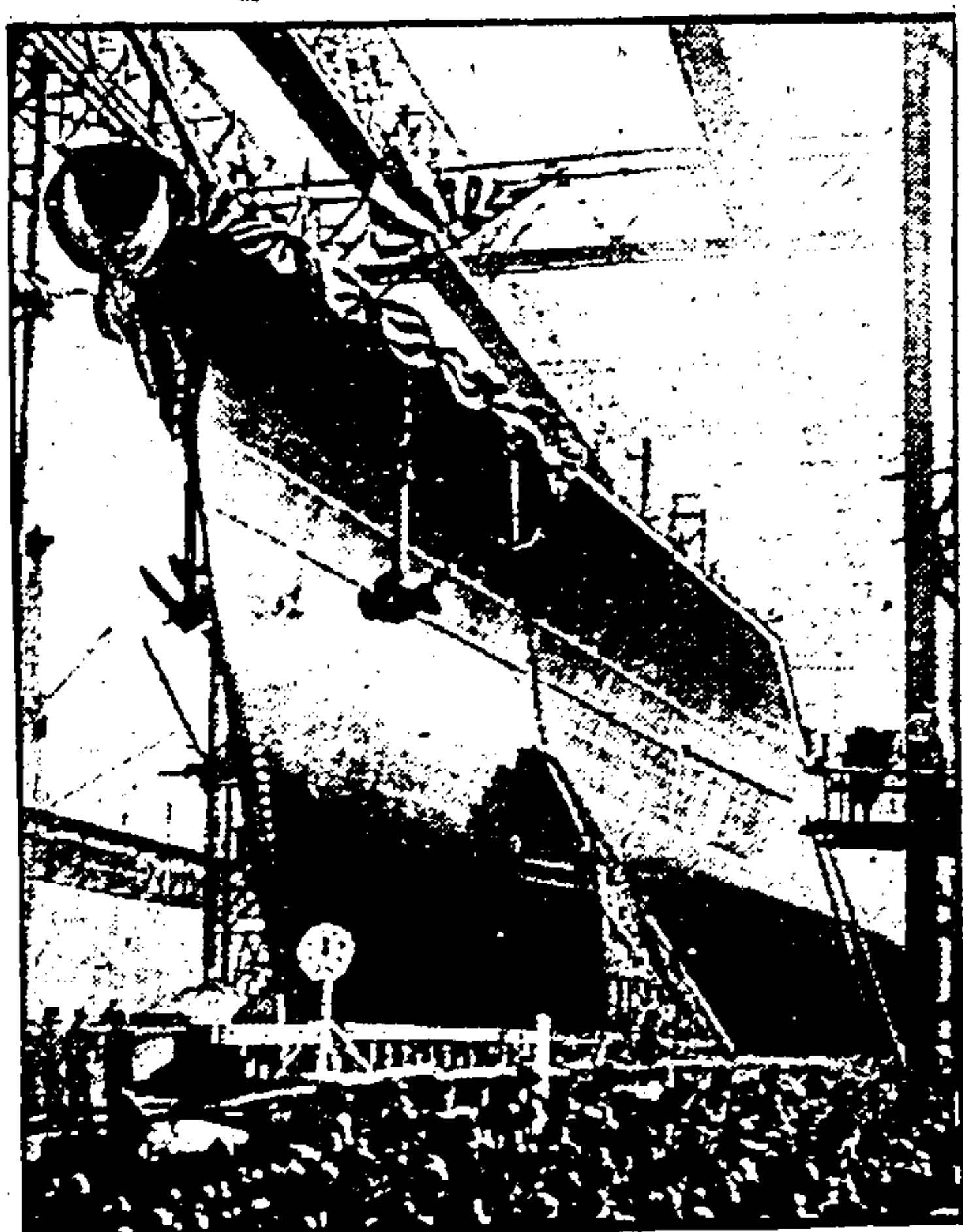
This picture shows the first event marking the establishment of the new Irish Free State. It shows the crowds watching British soldiers unrolling barbed wire and tearing down other defences of Dublin Castle as the first step in the military evacuation of Ireland, following immediately upon the consummation of the peace pact.



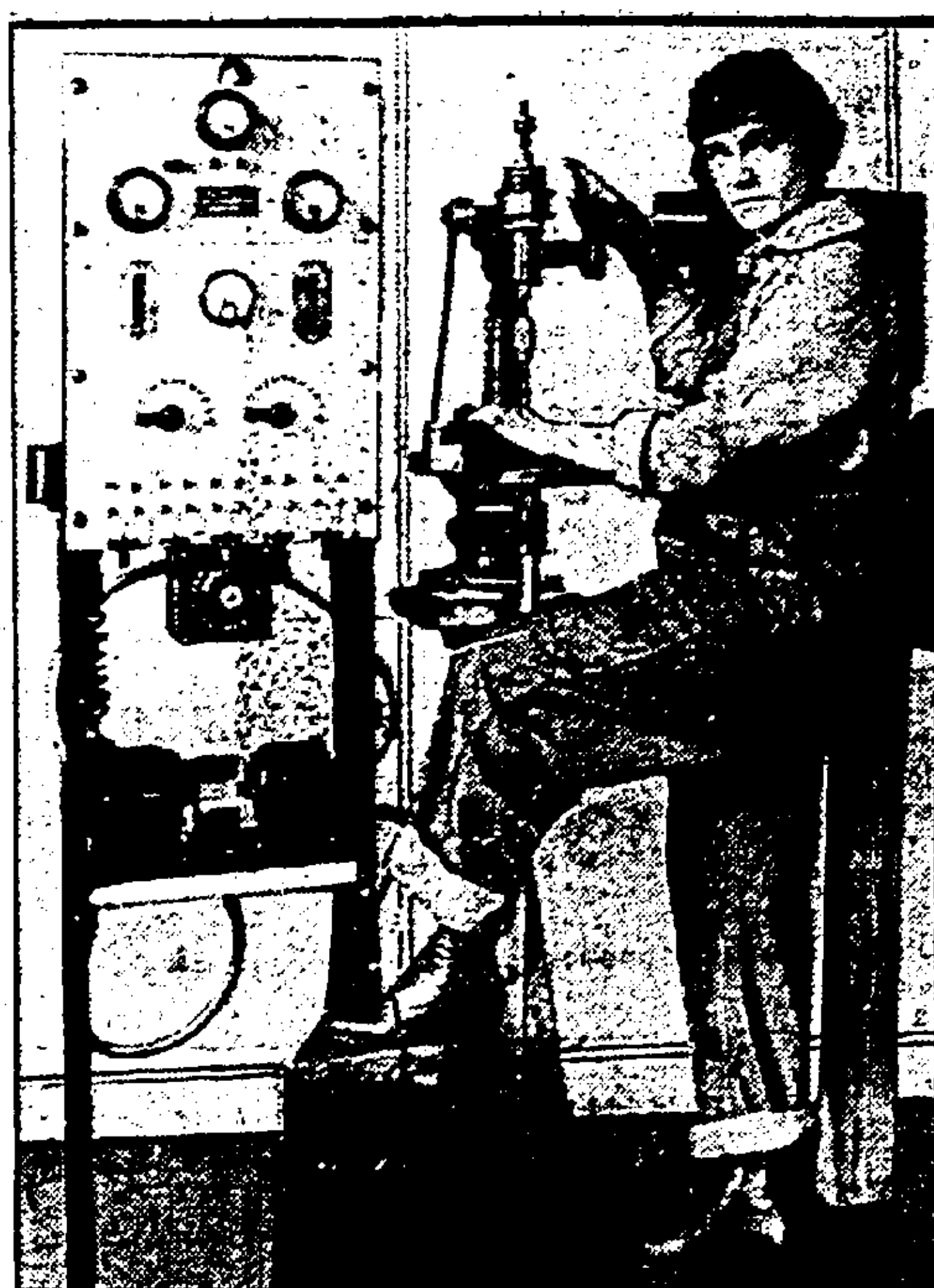
MAHATMA GANDHI, the Indian Nationalist leader who has just been arrested on a charge of sedition.



This photo shows soldiers fraternizing with the crowds as they removed barricades that had protected Dublin Castle, Dublin City Hall and other government property.



Great crowds attended the launching ceremonies of Japan's newest dreadnought, the "Kaga," recently held at Kawasaki ship works.



Miss Mary Texan Loomis is the only woman in the world to conduct a radio telephone school. That is, in Washington. She is shown here in overalls at work at her drill press.



This is a model of a statue proposed to mark the spot off the Irish Coast where the Lusitania was torpedoed. It is by Georges DuBois, noted French sculptor.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Miss Sweet Missed a Treat.

BY ALLMAN



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Empress of Russia	Apr. 20	May 8	Empress of France	May 16	May 23
Empress of Asia	May 13	June 5	Empress of France	June 13	June 20
Empress of Canada	June 1	June 19	Empress of Scotland	June 27	July 4
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 3	Empress of France	July 11	July 18
Empress of Canada	June 29	July 17	Empress of Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
Empress of Asia	July 13	July 31	Empress of France	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Empress of Russia	July 27	Aug. 14	Empress of Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Aug. 28	Empress of France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

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Menglim 15 Connaught Street,

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T. KRINO.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1922.

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Boia Care Astor, from Bom-

bay.

Walhausen, from Haiphong.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1922.

NOTED PARLIAMENTARIAN DEAD.

The death has occurred at

Algiers of Mr. Thomas Gibson

Bowles, aged 76, a brilliant

Parliamentarian, who founded

and owned many publications,

including *Vanity Fair*. He

was one of the men in

Parliament that *Punch* most

frequently caricatured. Mr.

Bowles sat for King's Lynn for

many years. He was re-elected

in 1910, but lost his seat again

in the same year. In 1916 he

made another attempt to enter

Parliament but failed. He was

one of the most popular members

of the House. Among other

qualifications he held a master

mariner's certificate. He wrote

a number of books dealing with

maritime warfare.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GRADES OF SILK.

The question of changing the

present fourteen Japanese grades

of raw silk for fifteen grades still

hangs fire. When the matter

was debated at a general meeting

of the Central Silk Yarn Society

called in the middle of last month

it was arranged to adopt fifteen

grades as a standard, in view of

the fact that even the present

fourteen grades were not strictly

observed, and that it was thought

more convenient to take up

fifteen grades in the course of

reeling. The meeting then

decided to propose the matter to

a Japanese-American Silk Con-

ference to be convened in or

about April. It appears, how-

ever, that at a Conference of the

New York Silk Trade Associa-

tion on the 6th, instant the

proposed alteration of grades was

doomed to be rejected there being

fifty-five in favour and seventy-

seven against the proposal. Fur-

ther, the promised visit to Japan

of American weavers appears to

have been put off for a year. It

cannot be said, however, that the

Japanese advocates of the altera-

tion of grades have failed in their

attempt altogether. After all, it

may justly be said that America

has taken up a year's delay for

studies, instead of being absolute-

ly opposed to the alteration.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

Dealers in Japanese mineral

oil expect sharp competition from

the forthcoming appearance of

foreign oil on the market. The

Asahi Petroleum Company has

arranged to supply oil refined out

of foreign crude oil at the rate of

about 50,000 boxes a month. The

Teikoku Petroleum Company

also has the intention of selling

per month about 10,000 boxes of

oil refined out of Persian oil. The

refined oil of the Joint Selling

House, which goes to the Rising

Sun Oil Company for supplies of

crude oil has been delayed in

appearing on the market owing

to the recent snow fall, but will

NOTICE.



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KOWLOON K.226.SHATIN SHOOTING
AFFAIR.

(Continued From Page 2.)

and our being on the road again. I held up my hand and shouted, "Go back; don't come forward, or I will be again." There was great uproar among the mob all the time. I could see one man had fallen on my right hand. The mob stopped, but there was still great uproar. I shouted my warning again, "Go back; don't come forward or I will fire again." The mob stood its ground. No more firing whatsoever took place. I could not see the two ringleaders. The uproar continued for two or three minutes, the shouts being "We won't go back" and so on, in answer to my calls to them. After two or three minutes, things quietened a bit and one or two more sensible people came forward. I told them they would have to go back, they could not proceed, and they said the people wanted to return with the injured. I said, "That's alright, tell the people to be quiet. Those who have wounded can wait and go back with them, but the others who have no friends or relatives injured are to go back." I then sent off Sergt. Darling, two or three minutes after the firing, to Shatin Railway Station to telephone to Hongkong for the Captain Superintendent of Police, a Magistrate, another couple of men and a Doctor.

Tending the Wounded.

Sub-Inspector Pitt and I then turned our attention to the wounded. We did not go far from the crowd. About ten minutes after, Sub-Inspector Field and a police party came through, followed immediately afterwards by detachments of troops. I cannot state the order in which these detachments came up. The mob was quite quiet then. Some sat down on the side of the road. Sub-Inspector Field took the leading part in the first aid and we did what we could. We found eight cases, including the deceased who was still alive. We then had to wait for a Doctor from Hongkong.

Dr. Smalley arrived about 10.30 and the Captain Superintendent, Mr. Lindell and other troops arrived shortly afterwards. None of the men were then dead. None of Dr. Smalley's arrival four persons reported with slight wounds. In all three persons died at the scene. While waiting between 9 a.m. and 10.30, I sent Sub-Inspector Field to Shatin to telephone to Mr. Burlingham in reference to the reported movement of another body of strikers. I also received a message from Sergt. Maen of a further body moving along the railway line. As soon as Sergt. Darling returned from Shatin I sent him to Kowloon to bring the Doctor in his side car in case my message miscarried.

"Comrade! This Way to Canton." I produce slips and notices giving directions—"Comrades this way to Canton"—found by the police stuck on some bushes along the road. The wounded and dead were sent to the Tung Wah Hospital and the Kowloon Mortuary respectively about 9.45 or 10 a.m. The first opportunity I had of speaking to Capt. Bloxham, he reported to me that a fourth cartridge had been fired by one of the sepoys without orders. I waited there with the Captain Superintendent of Police and returned with him in the car. On my way back I passed my own cook and boy. The boy had been with me for ten years. They had been warned by me personally on the 1st and 2nd March that they could not leave the Colony.

Instructions When to Fire. The Coroner: Had you got any definite instructions before you went out as to the use of firearms? Mr. King: No definite instructions for this particular occasion. You have departmental instructions, I think?—Yes your Worship. The instruction I want is "When and how to use firearms."—I have that and another, "Instructions to Superintendents," paragraph II. The Coroner: I want you to give me instructions so far as they are relevant to firing on a mob. On the first page of "Instructions to Superintendents," paragraph II says: "In case of disturbance it is not necessary, nor is there any need, to read the Riot Act before taking action against the mob. The mob should be warned beforehand that if the troops have to fire the fire will be effective." You complied with that?

Mr. King: Yes, I complied with it in the best way I could. I directed the fire at their feet. The Coroner: Then we come to the second page, "Instructions as to When and How to Fire on a Mob." Instruction number one reads: "When a violent mob is engaged or threatens to engage in

any of the following crimes: (a), Dangerous violence to persons; (b), burning of houses, shops or stores; (c), breaking into houses, shops, stores or places of worship by night; (d), attacking houses, shops, stores or places of worship at any time, day or night, in such a way as to endanger the safety of the inmates. Then the officer in charge may, if he cannot otherwise prevent these crimes, give orders to fire on the mob for the purpose of protecting persons and property and he should, if necessary, take the responsibilities for so doing." Do the present circumstances come within that?

Mr. King: I consider that (a) does, your worship. You consider you were justified in firing because this mob was engaged or threatening to engage in the crime of dangerous violence to persons?—That was one of the grounds on which I gave the order to fire.

In your mind who was the person threatened with dangerous violence?—Myself and the two police officers immediately, and ultimately Capt. Bloxham and his three men.

"Officers and men must remember that once an order to fire is given, the fire must be as effective as possible. Firing over the heads of a mob gives courage to the mob, lends the mob time to think and might bring disaster on the police. If it is necessary to fire, killing should be the object." Well you complied with instruction 3?—Yes, excepting the last paragraph. I construed that as I could.

You tried not to kill?—I complied with paragraph II on the other page rather than that.

Grounds for Firing. Well, so far as your general instructions are concerned, you thought it was necessary to fire under instruction I (a), that this violent mob was engaged in dangerous violence to yourself and other police and to the men behind you?—That is one of the grounds.

Well now, apart from the instructions, had you any grounds for firing on this crowd?—I had several grounds. First, I am a Justice of the Peace of the Colony. The whole situation was abnormal and the times extraordinary. Strict orders had been received from the Government that strikers were not allowed to leave the Colony by land routes. The mob had broken through one armed police barrier—two Europeans and nine Indians—at the waterworks. If I allowed the mob to pass my post, the following consequences would have ensued:

(a) Emboldened by two successes, law and order would go by the board and the police might as well stop functioning.

(b) It was extremely improbable, if not impossible, that I could regain command at the head of the mob, which would then in all probability attain its object of reaching the border.

(c) More bloodshed still would be caused, since Mr. Burlingham, the Assistant Superintendent at Taiipo with less men than I had at my near disposal (I mean with the troops) would have to deal with the mob in open country.

(d) Capt. Bloxham and his three men would be placed in a very embarrassing position, since I had directed him to act under my orders. Moreover, Capt. Bloxham had never been on the road before.

Another reason is that every available method to induce the mob to obey the law had been tried without success. A prisoner had escaped from my custody and the mob was assisting his escape. The mob was engaging in dangerous violence to the person. I regarded this as a direct attempt to subvert the authority of the Government.

The Passes Issued. These are the grounds on which you justify the firing?—Those are the grounds which I thought justified the firing in view of the extraordinary situation and the crisis that obtained.

Mr. Wakeman: At what number did you estimate the crowd at the time you gave the order to fire?

Mr. King: At least 2,000. Anything between 2,000 and 3,000.

Can you tell us the number of passes issued by the police after the Order in Council came out?—On March 1st 127 were issued, on the 2nd 243 and on the 3rd 298.

The Coroner: I take it these passes are issued to people who could show they were not connected with the strike?

Mr. King: That is so. Instructions were received to refuse passes to strikers?—Yes. Mr. King added that during the week 1,420 people obtained permission to go to Canton.

Mr. Shenton: I think we ought to have it on record that you speak Chinese fluently?

Mr. King: Yes, I have been a member of the Board of Examiners for some years.

When you told the crowd you were speaking the literal truth, that is of particular significance to Chinese?—I said "It is the literal truth, if you do not go back I will open fire."

When you tell a Chinaman in his own language that it is the literal truth, it conveys to him that it is going to happen?—Yes.

As regards the wounds, there was only one wound above the waist?—Two above the waist, I think.

Your instructions were literally carried out by the firing party?—I consider so, absolutely. There were no less than six foot wounds and two leg wounds, one very slight—just a scratch.

Saved Greater Bloodshed.

Can you give us any idea of the force Mr. Burlingham had behind him?—Mr. Burlingham had one British officer, one Indian officer and 30 men of the Hongkong Singapore Battalion under his order.

That is all there were between Capt. Bloxham and the border?—And the police. The strength of the New Territory police at that time was below normal, as 19 Indians and two Europeans at least had been brought into Hongkong on account of the strike. Wh-

that point I should like to state that on the night of March 2nd about 400 men were sent back by train from Taiipo and Mr. Burlingham had consulted me over the telephone between 7 and 8 and 8 and 9 on the feasibility and desirability of intercepting the strikers on the south side of Kowloon hills, as they were coming through in such big numbers and it was difficult for him to deal with them. The number of men at his disposal was limited and I agreed with his suggestion and told him I would do all I could.

Do you agree that it is probable or improbable that they could have been stopped afterwards?—Improbable, except by an armed force with considerable loss of blood.

Far more than was occasioned at Shatin?—Far more.

Wholesale Criminal Intimidation. At the period of which we are speaking, Mr. King, was there a general strike of labour in the Colony?—Yes.

Of which this mob formed part?—Yes.

Had there been, in connection with this strike, wholesale criminal intimidation going on throughout the Colony?—Yes.

General threats of killing and violence?—Yes.

Had there been a bad shooting case on the Praya and a bad stabbing case in connection with the strike?—There was a murder by shooting on the Praya on the 23rd February and a stabbing case in the town on the 28th.

Was the situation regarded as so serious by the Government that a proclamation was issued calling out the Volunteers?—Yes.

Had a very drastic Ordinance and regulations been passed to deal with the strike situation generally?—Yes.

So that the Government regarded it at the time as a period fraught with great difficulty?—Yes.

An examination of junks had been inaugurated in the harbour and junks would be fired on if not stopped when called upon to do so?—Yes.

Was a Strike Committee formed by the Government of which you were a member?—I was deputed to attend the Strike Committee when the Captain Superintendent could not attend. I had attended meetings.

Chinese Witnesses. So that in that capacity and your capacity of Deputy Superintendent of Police you were fully cognisant of the seriousness of the position?—Yes.

The breaking down of the buses conveying the soldiers very materially altered the situation?—Absolutely.

Had you been able to get your soldiers through in these buses the situation might have been different?—Absolutely different. My original plan never altered.

But these buses in a way frustrated your scheme?—Yes.

This concluded Mr. King's evidence.

During a discussion of the procedure the jury intimated that with the plans of the scene before them they did not think it necessary to pay a visit to Shatin to view the spot.

The Coroner suggested to the Crown Solicitor that he should endeavour to obtain some Chinese witnesses.

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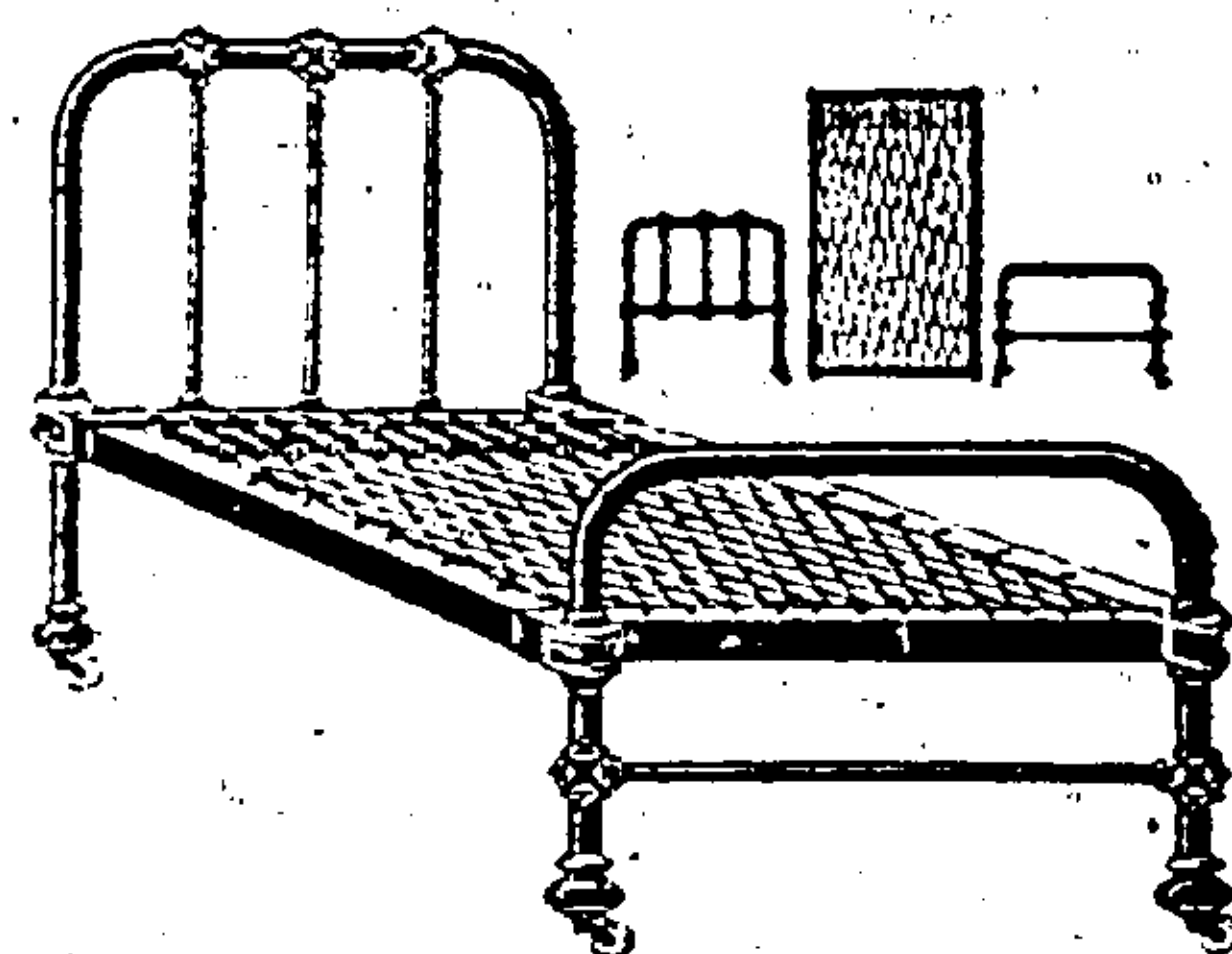
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SOLE AGENT,

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HONGKONG.

Mr. Wakeman said that so far from that there were several who only had one. The Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) men until 11 o'clock this morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO LET.—At Magazine Gs. THE PEAK, from about middle April. FULLY FURNISHED Six Roomed BUNGALOW with large Gardens, Tennis Court, etc. On Motor Road.—Apply Box No. 682 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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BRITISH LEGION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the City Hall on Monday, 20th. March, 1922, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing Officers and Committee for the current year.
H. K. HOLMES,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong 14th. March, 1922.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

Attention of all members of the Corps including the men enrolled for THREE months is drawn to the fact that a short Field Day will be held on the DEVIL'S PEAK PENINSULA on Sunday, the 19th. instant.

A launch will leave Murray Pier at 9.00 and call at Kowloon en route for JUNK BAY.

The Tactical Exercise entails driving a party of Mounted raiders (represented by the Mounted Infantry Section) out of the Peninsula.

Tiffin will be provided after the operations at about 1.15 p.m. For further information apply to your Platoon Commander, and it is hoped that you will inform him before noon on Friday, 17th. instant, that you will be present on Sunday.

R. B. YOUNG, Major, Adjutant, H.V.D. Corps, Hongkong, 14th. March, 1922.

WE ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF OUR NEW WORKSHOP IN HONGKONG AT 145 PRAYA.

MOTOR ENGINEERS
GENERAL REPAIRS
OF ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY.
SPECIALISTS IN
MOTOR CARS
MOTOR CYCLES
IGNITION

BARGAINS IN
NEW AND USED
MOTOR CARS AND
MOTOR CYCLES

REEVES & CO.
145, PRAYA EAST
PHONES 14002
18-673

NOTICE.

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
RECEPTION AND BALL.

The Invitation Sub-Committee are in course of preparing a list of residents to be invited to the above mentioned functions and all residents and visitors who desire to attend should forward their names together with particulars of their family (including relatives and others who form part of the same household) on or before Saturday, 18th. March, to the Chairman of the Invitation Sub-Committee, Mr. C. Montague Ede, c/o The Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., 3 & 4 Queen's Buildings. If the final number desirous of attending exceeds the capacity of the Pavilion lots will be drawn for invitations, but members of one household will not be divided. This applies only to residents of British nationality. The various Consular bodies &c., are kindly dealing with the lists of residents of the Army and Navy for whom separate arrangements are being made. Envelopes should be marked in the corner "PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION & BALL" and black letter writing of names will greatly facilitate the work of the honorary officials.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The M.V. "GLENOGLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st. March, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 21st. March, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th. March, 1922.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Fortyfourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday the 29th March at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON AND CO. LTD.
General Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1922.

NOTICE.

I.H.M.H. NEMAZEE, of Prince's Buildings, 1 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, hereby give notice that in accordance with the conditions of purchase and for uniformity with the names of other vessels owned by me, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "HISTORIAN" of Hongkong, official number 105364 of gross tonnage 6389 tons register tonnage 44 2 tons, hitherto owned by me, for permission to change her name to "ARABESTAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by me.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this tenth day of March, 1922.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) Register of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1922, to THURSDAY, 16th April 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1922.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Monday, 20th March, 1922, at noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1921.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th March 1922, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th March 1922.

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The indulgence of the Public is requested on Wednesday, 15th. instant, at 4—4.10 p.m. and at 6.30—6.40 p.m. while fire drill is practised by the Traffic Staff at Hongkong Exchange.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 15th. March, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December, 1921.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE, Secretary.

BLUE BIRD.

Our Specialities:

HOME MADE CHOCOLATE

(Fresh Daily)

HOME MADE CANDY.

BEST ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES.

BLUE BIRD.

182, Des Voeux Road Central.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 17th. March, 1922 commencing at 11 a.m. at the Yaumatei (Jockey Club) godown, Yaumatei

One back geared milling machine made by John Steptoe Co. Cincinnati, U.S.A. The principal dimensions are—

Table—Length over all 30 inches Working surface 25 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches. Longitudinal feed 15 inches. Transverse motion 6 1/2 inches. Vertical adjustment 12 inches.

Drive—Three step cone pulley giving three speeds in either direction.

Equipment—Milling machine vice, Index centre, Arbor, Set of milling machine cutters, Countershaft with two clutch pulleys.

Weight—1600 pounds. The above is a strong well made machine and is particularly adapted for use in garages, motor boat repair shops, tool rooms, and general machine shops.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 20th. March, 1922 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 2 Canton Villas (Top Flat) Kimberly Road, Kowloon

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Full particulars from Catalogue

On view from 10 a.m. Sunday the 19th. instant

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO EX-SERVICE MEN.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has specially notified his desire to be given the opportunity of meeting all ex-Service men now in the Colony, on the occasion of his visit here next month.

By the kind invitation of his Excellency the Governor, the grounds of Government House will be open at 2.30 p.m. on April 6th, when ex-Service men are cordially invited to be present to meet the Prince.

It is requested that all those who wish to attend should apply to Mr. E. H. Rice at Government House, for a card of admittance, stating the name of the Corps in which they served.

Application should be made by March 25th at latest.

1922-23

Sealed Tenders will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 21st. March, 1922 from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st. March, 1923

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

F. DALTON, Surgeon Captain, R. N. Hospital, Hongkong, Hongkong, 15th. March, 1922.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED. SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifty-third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Friday, the 31st. March, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st. December 1921.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st March 1922, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th. March, 1922.

NOTICE.

The Captain Superintendent of Police wishes to express his sincere thanks to all owners of private cars and lorries and Garage proprietors who placed their motor vehicles at the disposal of the Motor Transport Sub-Department, Police Headquarters, during the latter stages of the Seamen's Strike and thereby assured the distribution of food supplies with complete success.

He wishes further to convey his appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the public who placed their services at the disposal of the Motor Transport Sub-Department as Drivers of lorries, cars and cycles. It was due to their untiring efforts that not only food supplies but Police patrols were successfully maintained the latter in increasing strength until the termination of the Strike.

E.D.C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
11th. March 1922.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

GRILL ROOM.

The usual DINNER DANCING will NOT be held on WEDNESDAY, 15TH MARCH. THE DINING ROOM (Old Grill Room) will be used as GRILL ROOM on Wednesday night and will be opened from 7 to 9.15 p.m.

BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 6% 1921.

Subscribers are informed that the Provisional Certificates have been received and are obtainable at the:

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 2.30 to 3 p.m.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday. The favourite passenger steamer "WAT-SUN" (Capt. Charles E. Page). Apply Thos. Cook and Sons or P. Hing Tai, 114, Wing Lok Street.

NOTICE.

Customers are requested to use their Fare Tickets when ordering provisions &c. Orders written on slips of paper will not be accepted in future.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD. (Office Add. Continued on page 2.)

NOTICE



We have been appointed Exclusive Importers and Distributors in China, Hongkong and Macau for the well known products of—

The New Home Sewing Machine Company, Grange, New Jersey, U.S.A.

MUSTARD & Co.

17, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

HUNGARIAN RHAPSODIES (LISZT)
PIANO COMPOSITIONS (SCHUBERT)
PIANO TRANSCRIPTIONS (LISZT)
MODERN CLASSIC REPERTOIRE
MODERN RUSSIAN PIANO MUSIC
FAVOURITE FRENCH COMPOSERS
GODARD ALBUMS

GREIG ALBUMS
RUBINSTEIN ALBUMS
MONZKOWSKI MENDELSSOHN.

ETC.

AT

ANDERSON'S

(Opposite City Hall.)

HONGKONG HOTEL

COMPANY LIMITED.

MOTOR COACH SERVICE.

An Half Hour Service will be run to Repulse Bay

on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th. inst.,

Commencing at 2.00 p.m.

Last Coach Leaving HONGKONG HOTEL at 5.00 p.m.

Last Coach Leaving REPULSE BAY at 6.00 p.m.

Fare \$1.00 Each way.

THE SLOGAN:—

NO GRATUITIES

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
 GLAUCUS 21st Mar. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 MENTOR 25th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 EURYMACHUS 1st Apr. London

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
 TELEMACHUS 24th Mar. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 PELEUS 25th Mar. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 ANCHISES 11th Apr. Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TALTHYBIUS 21st Mar. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

KNIGHT TEMPLAR 30th March. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

ANCHISES 14th Mar. for Shanghai
 MENTOR 25th Mar. for Singapore & London
 ANCHISES 11th Apr. for Singapore, Marseilles & Liverpool
 For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports, about 22nd March, 1922.

Further Sailings:

Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M. S. "TONGKING" —	10th April
M. S. "MALAYA" 1st April	4th May
M. S. "JAVA" 7th May	15th June
M. S. "PERU" 15th June	23rd July

Subject to change without notice.
 For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE 1 EN LINE STEAMERS. LIMITED.

S.S. "BENMOHR"

Consignees of cargo from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, London and Straits Ports per the above-mentioned steamer are hereby notified that a portion of the cargo overcarried to Shanghai owing to the recent Shipping Strike at Hongkong has been returned to this Port per a.s. "Taksang," and delivery thereof can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Consignees are advised that the cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.; Kowloon, and that no Fire Insurance has been effected.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all cargo remaining undelivered after 15th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be surveyed on 15th March, 1922, at 10 a.m.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LIMITED. Agents.
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The Steamship

"WESTFALEN"

having arrived from Bremen via ports, on March 6th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Monday, March 13th, at 9 a.m. when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after Tuesday, March 14th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. Agents.
 Hongkong, March 11th, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Consignees are hereby notified that arrangements are being made to return the following cargoes for Hongkong, discharged at Shanghai and Kobe owing to the recent strike as under—

per "KAMO MARU" due Hongkong 24th March.
 per "KATORI MARU" due Hongkong 30th March.
 per "SUWA MARU" due Hongkong 1st April.
 per "TOTTORI MARU" due Hongkong 8th April.

From KOBE ex "TANGO MARU" & "CALCUTTA MARU" per "AWA MARU" due Hongkong 20th March.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

From TRIESTE, VENICE, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE. The Steamship

"MERANO" having arrived from the above ports bringing forward cargo ex a.s. "PERSIA"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 13th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

Consignees are notified that it is hoped to return cargoes for Hongkong, discharged at Singapore or Shanghai owing to strike conditions existing at this port, as under—

Ex "Pelorus" per "Rhesus" due Hongkong 17/3/22
 Ex "Glaucus" per "Glaucus" due Hongkong 18/3/22
 Ex "Demodocus" per "Trolis" due Hongkong 18/3/22
 Ex "Thesus" per "Mentor" due Hongkong 21/3/22
 Ex "Pyrrhus" per "Telemachus" due Hongkong 22/3/22
 Ex "Ajax" per "Kt. Templar" due Hongkong 23/3/22
 Ex "Agamemnon" per "Pelorus" due Hongkong 30/3/22
 Ex "Mentor" per "Machon" due Hongkong 2/4/22.

Confirmation or otherwise of the proposed arrangements will be notified subsequently.

Consignees are urgently requested to take prompt delivery of cargo in order to avoid congestion, which will result in delay in returning the above cargoes.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 O.S.S. Co., Ltd. & C.M.S.N. Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Consignees are hereby notified that arrangements are being made to return the following cargoes for Hongkong, discharged at Shanghai and Kobe owing to the recent strike as under—

per "KAMO MARU" due Hongkong 24th March.
 per "KATORI MARU" due Hongkong 30th March.
 per "SUWA MARU" due Hongkong 1st April.
 per "TOTTORI MARU" due Hongkong 8th April.

From KOBE ex "TANGO MARU" & "CALCUTTA MARU" per "AWA MARU" due Hongkong 20th March.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

SMITHS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

ENGINE MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 787 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 730 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INCH.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 122

CABLE PLAC: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K. C. C. v. Indians.

As we mentioned briefly yesterday, Indians made a poor stand against Kowloon, compiling only 27. Detailed scores to hand, show that the Indians' best individual contribution was six. Kowloon bowlers had a harvest. The home team got the runs asked of them with the loss of one wicket, and went on to make 177. Scores:

Indian Recreation Club.

A. H. Rumjahn, b Evans	1
S. A. R. Ismail, b w. Stalker	1
S. H. Ismail, b Evans	1
D. Rumjahn, c Dance b Evans	0
S. A. Ismail, b Evans	3
S. D. Ismail, b Stalker	6
A. el Arculli, not out	6
J. S. Curreen, c Thompson b Stalker	1
O. Ismail, b Evans	0
F. M. el Arculli, b Evans	0
A. Kitchell, b Evans	1
Extras	5
Total	27

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Evans	8.4	5	4	7
Stalker	3	2	18	3

Kowloon Cricket Club.

J. P. Robinson, b A. el Arculli	23
L. J. Blackburn, c O. Ismail b A. el Arculli	17
Capt. Spinks, b A. el Arculli	1
C. P. James, c Curreen b A. H. Rumjahn	31
T. M. Cockrane, c and b S. H. Ismail	7
E. L. Braga, c Curreen b F. M. el Arculli	34
C. I. Stapleton, c S. D. Ismail b S. A. R. Ismail	33
F. G. Thompson, c D. Rumjahn, b Curreen	9
J. Stalker, not out	1
C. Dance, c and b Curreen	1
B. D. Evans, b Curreen	0
Extras	18
Total	177

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
el Arculli	9	1	40	3
Curreen	4.2	29	3	8
S. H. Ismail	4	—	25	1
A. H. Rumjahn	7	—	35	1
F. M. el Arculli	7	2	18	1
S. A. R. Ismail	3	—	12	1

Kowloon 2nd XI v. Indians

2nd XI.

Playing on the Indians ground, Kowloon 2nd XI beat Indians 2nd XI by a comfortable margin.

Scores:

R. E. Lindell, c Minu, b Madar	54
C. Russell, b Rumjahn	61
F. E. Lawrence, b Madar	2
F. Jones, not out	16
A. O. Brawn, not out	20
H. Overy, b Rumjahn	0
F. Evelyn, run out	3
Extras	20
Total (5 wks. dec.)	190

E. J. Edwards, E. F. Spinks, A. Leach and L. Jack did not bat.

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
N. B. Kitchell	7	—	27	—
H. P. Rumjahn	14	1	49	2
A. H. Madar	13	6	65	2
E. Moodeen	2	—	18	—
F. A. Wahab	2	—	2	—
S. Abbas	2	—	14	—

Indian Recreation Club.

A. Y. Minu, b Spinks	7
A. Wahab, c and b Spinks	0
A. Dusra, c Brawn, b Jones	14
R. Nazarin, b Spinks	6
S. Abbas, c Lawrence, b Jones	4
S. Rumjahn, b Jones	1
H. D. Rumjahn, c Edwards, b Spinks	0
E. A. Moodeen, b w. Spinks	0
O. Rumjahn, b Jones	13
A. H. Madar, not out	6
N. B. Kitchell, c Jack, b Spinks	0
Extras	9
Total	66

Bowling analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Spinks	10.1	2	17	6
Jones	10	1	40	4

WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated and you have few or no headaches, omit any immediate concern about your eyes. If, on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The refracting Chamber of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., refracting and manufacturing opticians, located in 53, Queen's Rd. Central, is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed.



Our Portrait is of Mrs. M. MACC, of 57, Bristol Lane, Southbridge, England, who writes—

"For 5 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed and I now have no pain. I am writing this testimony so that other sufferers like myself may have the benefit of your marvelous medicine." In a further recent letter, nearly two years later, Mrs. Macc writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint, and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Eruptions, Bores, etc., should realize that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities that is why so many remarkable cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—see that you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

THE PRESS OF THE EMPIRE.

The next Imperial Press Conference is unlikely to be convened before 1925, or even later, as the British Empire Exhibition may not open before 1924 and the Empire Press Union thinks it unwise that the conference should clash with that fixture. Furthermore, it would probably be inconvenient for the Press delegates to visit overseas during 1924. Meanwhile it will be ascertained whether Australia shall be the next meeting place of the conference. During the Exhibition it is intended to make special provision for visiting pressmen. A number of conferences will be held.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Words of Praise

BY BLOSSER

2/11



WATSON'S "E" WHISKY.

The price of this Whisky is higher than many imported cased Whiskies, because it costs more, and is better. You get real value because you are not paying the cost of world-wide advertising.

Sole Agents:—

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS

TELEPHONE 616.

Birth.

NEVILLE.—At the Government Civil Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Neville, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1922.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN OUTBREAK.

The deplorable news from Johannesburg is relieved somewhat by later tidings to the effect that the Government has hurried up reinforcements, with General Smuts in personal control of the situation. This, as we said, is a relief from the point of view of preventing hostilities from becoming widespread. Unhappily the fact remains that in one of our large Colonies British workers have resorted to arms in opposition to constituted authority. Of late years Labour in the sub-continent has adopted a peculiarly bitter attitude. It will be remembered that before the war strikes there came into collision with the authorities, though not to the present extent of actually employing organised forces. The term "commandoes" appropriated by these striker-combatants has a sad irony, recalling the South African War, when our soldiers had to fight the Boer commandoes. To-day the action of the misguided workers has necessitated calling out the troops to counter-attack by our own kin. When such things can be, we in this Colony may congratulate ourselves that the late strike, save for isolated instances, was free from violence.

Adequate material is not available here for judging of the merits. We understand generally that the men's objection relates to the employment of coloured labour for skilled or semi-skilled work, and it is an objection that will meet with a very considerable amount of sympathy, in saying which we are not alluding to racial distinctions, but to the economic phase as viewed by white workers. There is, however, another side of the economic question which it may be impossible to ignore. If mines have to close down simply because they cannot pay under existing conditions, the workers are not helping their cause by insistence upon their objection. According to the South African Chamber of Mines, however, the men are under some misapprehension, the Chamber asserting that the contemplated rearrangement would only allot the same proportion of coloured labour as hitherto. Whatever be the fact in this regard, the circumstance that stands out is that nothing could justify the strikers' employment of arms.

General Smuts has issued a statement declaring that the revolutionary movement is the work of extremist agitators, who have used the strike to disseminate Syndicalist doctrines. To this may be added the encouragement received from the Nationalists. Their leader, General Hertzog, it is announced, "does not countenance the formation of strike commandoes." This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but the fact remains that the "countenance" given to the strike by the Nationalists probably acted as a stimulus to the hotheads among the workers. It is true that the Nationalist leader deprecated violence, but it is none the less true that the support given to the strikers was liable to encourage them in extremes. The action of the Nationalists is aggravated morally by the fact that it cannot reasonably be doubted that they supported the workers in order to strike at the Government rather than from sympathy with Labour. South Africa's Premier intimates that the situation is now well in hand, and it deserves to be noted that the Government has support from the burghers, besides which the general body of Labour has refused to be stampeded by the agitators. As far as can be judged from the cables reaching here, certain Labour leaders had previously put themselves in the wrong by breaking away from an arbitration proposal without assigning a concrete reason. What treatment is to be meted out to the ringleaders remains to be seen. In regard to the mass of the workers, let them now put themselves back in the right, as far as may be, by submitting the dispute to some impartial tribunal.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Our Retort.

The most effective method of replying to to-day's leading article in the *Daily Press*, and one which will prevent a confusion of issues, is to deal with the essential points in question and answer form, as follows:—
Did the Government give way to the demand that the seamen should be employed solely through the Union?—No.

Did the Government give way to the demand that no agreement as between owners and men should be valid unless witnessed by the Union?—No.

Did the Government give way to the demand that the arbitration conference should be held in Canton?—No.

Did the Government give way to the demand that the Union should be reopened before the delegates came to Hongkong?—No.

Did the Government give way to the demand that all persons arrested in connection with the strike should be released?—No.

With the facts thus, what becomes of the *Daily Press* assertion that "with the single exception of insisting on the holding of the Conference in Hongkong (instead of in Canton, as the Seamen's Union demanded) the Government gave way all along the line." To assert, too, as our contemporary does, that the Government abandoned the principle of arbitration is equally ridiculous. It was the seamen who abandoned it, but, as events turned out, there was no necessity for arbitration, because the parties to the dispute eventually came to agreement on all outstanding points.

There will be a big attraction at the World Theatre this afternoon and to-night when "Reputation," featuring Priscilla Dean, will be shown. It is a magnificent film based on Ella Wheeler Wilcox's story of that name and has drawn big houses wherever it has been screened.

Last week's health return shows 16 cases of plague (all Chinese), of which 12 were fatal: nine of small-pox (one British and eight Chinese), of which six Chinese were fatal; three of diphtheria (all Chinese and all non-fatal); two non-fatal cases of paratyphoid fever (one British and one Portuguese); and one fatal case of puerperal fever (Chinese).

Servant Control.

During the period when the domestic servants of the Colony were out on sympathetic strike, the housewives of the Colony learned a thing or two regarding the manner in which houseboys, cooks and amahs carried out their duties. Many were the revelations that were made, most of them reflecting very decidedly on the servant class. The consequence has been a revival of the idea of some form of servant registration, which has been advocated off and on for many years past. The more the question is looked into, however, the more it is found to bristle with difficulties. That there is a far-seeing room for improvement so far as domestic service goes needs no emphasizing. But to hit upon any practicable scheme which is likely to work well is by no means easy. In this regard it is worth recalling that only a few weeks ago Shanghai ratepayers found themselves unable to devise either a compulsory or a voluntary scheme of registration. We have every sympathy with well-thought-out plans for securing better service, but we do think that this is a question which will require very careful handling. If it does not, it may only succeed in aggravating the trouble rather than alleviating matters.

The Tipping Habit.

And the same might be said of another post-strike activity. In the local newspapers of the past two or three days there has been appearing an advertisement reading:—"The Slogan, NO GRATUITIES." The obvious idea which animated those who caused this advertisement to be inserted is that the habit of tipping servants in Hotels, Cafes and other establishments should be stopped in view of the action taken by these servants during the strike. We cannot help thinking that, no matter how disappointed a man might be at the outcome of the strike, it is a little unfair to strike at those who only did what thousands of others did, namely, cease work either because of intimidation or by orders of their Guild. If the white population of this Colony wish to be taunted that they are childish, then a better way to earn that taunt could scarcely have been devised than the method of withholding the accustomed gratuities to those who wait on us. And it might just be that such a step will directly lead to further trouble. We assume that "boys" in Hotels and Cafes regard their tips as being part of their monthly earnings, and to cut those tips down to almost nothing might very possibly lead to a demand for increased wages. We have long since been of the opinion that the tipping habit is carried to annoying excess in this Colony, but we cannot conceive of a more inappropriate occasion for action than the present. Why cannot we let things die a little first before we do something which we all know will set the native population talking and thinking? Some people are so consumed with the mistaken idea that the late strike was anti-foreign that they have lashed themselves into being anti-Chinese. The sooner they calm down the better. Our best advice to those who have made it a rule to give tips is to give them still.

DAY-BY-DAY.

THOSE WHO HAVE THE GIFT OF SPEECH AND ARE ORATORS HAVE, IN THE MAIN, A GREAT INSTRUMENT OF CHARLATANISM: HAPPY ARE THEY IF THEY DO NOT ABUSE IT.—*Saint Beuve.*

Capt. G. H. Bromwich has just arrived from England to take over the post of Chief Engineer at the Naval Dockyard.

The number of ships in harbour is decreasing daily. There are now 100 vessels in port, amounting in all to 194,560 tons.

Injuries to his head were sustained by a Chinese as a result of a fall from the first floor of No. 13 Temple Street yesterday. He was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital in a serious condition.

Mons. Reau, the local Consul-General for France, is shortly to proceed to France on leave. During his absence the duties connected with the post will be administered by the Vice-Consul, Mons. P. Kremer.

An alarm brought out the Fire Brigade to Queen's Road East at nine o'clock this morning. The kitchen of the first floor of No. 36 was found to be alight, due to a defective flue. The outbreak was extinguished without much trouble.

Suffering from the effects of an immersion in the harbour, into which he had jumped from the Pottinger Street wharf in an attempt to take his life, a male Chinese, aged 29, was taken yesterday to the Government Civil Hospital.

There will be a big attraction at the World Theatre this afternoon and to-night when "Reputation," featuring Priscilla Dean, will be shown. It is a magnificent film based on Ella Wheeler Wilcox's story of that name and has drawn big houses wherever it has been screened.

Last week's health return shows 16 cases of plague (all Chinese), of which 12 were fatal: nine of small-pox (one British and eight Chinese), of which six Chinese were fatal; three of diphtheria (all Chinese and all non-fatal); two non-fatal cases of paratyphoid fever (one British and one Portuguese); and one fatal case of puerperal fever (Chinese).

DEATH OF CHINESE CUSTOMS OFFICIAL.

Nephew of Sir Robert Hart.

The death took place in the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 6th inst., of M. Pierre Huber, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs. M. Huber had not been in robust health for some considerable time, but only recently did his condition become serious, and his death was quite unexpected among his numerous friends. The deceased gentleman was a nephew of Sir Robert Hart, his father, who at one time held the position of Commissioner of Customs, having married Miss Elizabeth Hart, Sir Robert's sister. M. Huber was born in China, and after completing his education entered the Customs service. Shortly before the war he went to France on leave, and while at home hostilities broke out. He immediately enlisted in the French Army, being posted to the 69th Regiment of Infantry, and although always of a rather delicate constitution, he insisted in taking his part in the front line. He was a brave soldier, as numerous citations evidence. Returning to China after the war he rejoined the Customs, and for a time was stationed at Kungmoon, but, owing to ill health, decided to retire. It is a sad circumstance that his wife and three children should have left for home only a few weeks ago.

for action than the present. Why cannot we let things die a little first before we do something which we all know will set the native population talking and thinking? Some people are so consumed with the mistaken idea that the late strike was anti-foreign that they have lashed themselves into being anti-Chinese. The sooner they calm down the better. Our best advice to those who have made it a rule to give tips is to give them still.

DIOCESE OF VICTORIA.

Annual Conference To-day.

The annual Church of England Diocesan Conference opened at the St. John's Cathedral Hall this morning. It was held for the purpose of discussing the activities of the Church in the Diocese of Victoria, Hongkong, for the past year, and presided over by the Bishop, Dr. Duppy, who was supported by the Chaplain of the Cathedral, the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, and by the Rev. Archdeacon Barnett.

The devotions incidental to the opening of the conference having been proceeded with, the Rev. J. T. Holman presented the new Pastoral Staff and Signet Ring, the latter accompanied by an insurance policy for two years.

Bishop's Address.

In the course of his Presidential address, the Bishop referred to the purpose of the conference as being brought under two main features, that of helping to build up a corporate church life, and of enabling them to review their work. In regard to the former, he said that it seemed evident that the Church here would always have to administer to a migratory colonial population, and this increased the difficulties of their work in many directions, especially in the direction of building up a corporate church life.

Proceeding with a review of the historical side of the colonial work, the President mentioned that in addition to the five churches of the Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hui at which services were held in the vernacular, every Sunday, there were three Colonial churches in the Colony. He spoke of the splendid work achieved by the two schools maintained by the Diocese and by the Missions to Seamen, and said that if they were to progress towards coherent diocesan life the Chinese work and English work must be more closely related than it was. He concluded with an appeal for greater support for the Victoria Diocesan Association and a reference to the personnel.

Diocesan Reports.

Separate reports on the different centres of the Diocese were then submitted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle (St. John's Cathedral), Rev. A. G. S. Stern (St. Peter's), Rev. G. R. Lindsey (St. Andrew's), Ven. Archdeacon Barnett and Rev. Blanchard (Christ Church, Canton). A feature of these reports was the greater interest displayed in the past year and the progress was attained in many directions. In his speech on the progress of the institution, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Headmaster of the Diocesan Boys' School, said that that so far \$320,000 had been secured towards the erection of the new school buildings. An additional \$50,000 was required for an immediate start on the work, the total sum ultimately wanted as an addition to that already obtained would be \$125,000.

Graves of British Pioneers.

The Rev. Mr. Hoskin suggested that arrangements should be made for the exhumation and cremation of the remains in the British cemetery at Whampoa which was badly in need of repair. They were chiefly graves of East India Company's men and naval men. After cremation the remains could be removed to the cemetery at Shamone.

After some discussion it was decided that a committee should be appointed at Canton in order to raise funds for the purpose.

Missions to Seamen.

The Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Chaplain of the Seamen's Institute, gave an exhaustive account of the Missions to Seamen during the year. He said that on the completion of the East Praya Reclamation Scheme some years hence, the Institute would require a new site, and referred to a proposal to raise a mortgage for that purpose with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The conference then adjourned for the tiffin interval. It is being continued this afternoon.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE.

The military attaches of the great Powers recently witnessed the christening of the new dirigible "Bva" at Rome. This is the smallest dirigible in the world, being only 1,500 cubic metres gas capacity. Lieutenant Ferrari, who became famous for his flight from Rome to Tokyo, on this occasion flew for the first time in a dirigible.

THE SHATIN INCIDENT.

Enquiry Resumed This Morning.

MORE POLICE EVIDENCE. The inquiry into the shooting incident at Shatin was continued at the Magistrate's before Mr. J. R. Wood, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. W. L. Leach, F. C. Hall and A. K. Ferguson, to-day. Mr. G. H. Wakeman represented the Crown and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared on behalf of the police officers concerned.

The coroner referred to the Jury's decision not to visit the scene. Mr. Wood explained that decision was come to on the evidence. It was quite possible that after hearing further evidence the Jury might wish to visit the scene. They would decide that point after the evidence was closed. The coroner intimated that he proposed to sit until 4 o'clock to-day and to-morrow and on Thursday if necessary to sit late. Mr. Shenton put in copies of the Government Gazette extraordinary for February 23rd, and March 4th, issuing proclamations dealing with persons leaving the Colony and calling up the Volunteers.

Inspector Pitt's Evidence.

Inspector Pitt was the first witness called to-day. The Inspector said that at 6.10 a.m. on the morning of 3rd March he received instructions to proceed with all available assistance to the Kowloon Water Works and also to inform Sgt. Gray to proceed with him. Witness reported to Mr. King as to the direction the strikers were taking. Witness telephoned Sgt. Dorling at Yau-mat and asked him to take witness to the water works in his side-car. He arrived about 6.30 a.m. with Sub-Inspector Field. Sgt. Gray and witness got into the side-car and went to the Tai Po Road junction, where Gray was dropped. They passed through a large crowd and arrived at the water works at 6.45. Witness turned out the three Indian police constables with rifles and charged magazines with 10 rounds. While this was being done Sub-Inspector Field and Sgt. Dorling each fired one round into the bank.

The head of the crowd was coming round the bend witness fired two rounds himself into the bank. He then posted three Indian constables across the road, about 40 yds. from the station. Sub-Inspector Field, who speaks Chinese fluently, went amongst the crowd and spoke to them. They gradually worked themselves forward towards the guard. They were getting hostile and out of control, shouting "go on" and waving their hats and sticks. Witness telephoned for Mr. King, who had already left. Witness returned to the road and some Indian P.C.'s arrived. They came through the crowd and with magazines charged they were posted with the other three men across the road. The crowd was getting very disorderly, shouting "Strike! Go!" The crowd were seven or eight deep, all carrying sticks and bundles. One, who seemed to be the ringleader, came close to witness and shouted to the crowd to come on. They all came forward and this man pushed witness to one side. Witness fired a round into the ground and the crowd stopped. They had not reached the Indians by this time. Witness again ran to the phone. While there, he heard a considerable amount of noise and shouting. Witness ran out to the road and saw the crowd forcing the Indians back, the Indians trying to prevent them with their rifles. They had to go back about 40 yards. The police were placed on one side and the crowd filed past, raising their fists and giving contemptuous smiles. About 15 minutes later, a European military officer with three Indian soldiers, arrived in a car. Witness informed him that the crowd had advanced about a mile ahead and he then proceeded, witness and Sub-Inspector Field following on foot, with some sepoy and police. Shortly after, Mr. King overtook them with Sgt. Dorling. Witness was taken on the back. On getting up to the crowd, Mr. King kept shouting out to them to go back. Witness pointed out two men whom he considered were the ringleaders. They overtook the military near the seventh milestone. Mr. King took the situation in hand. The military went about 100 yards further on to a cutting, where witness heard Mr. King say "You may have to fire. If so, fire one round low." The crowd commenced to come round the bend. Mr. King, Sgt. Dorling and witness ran towards the crowd. Mr.

King spoke to them in Chinese warning them to return peacefully, saying if they proceeded further the military would shoot. The crowd began to get very disorderly, waving hats and sticks, and shouting "Strike! Go on!"

A man in white, who appeared to be a ringleader, came forward, also a ringleader in brown, Mr. King tried to catch hold of him. Mr. King caught him. The crowd then rushed past and, hustling Mr. King, rescued the man. Witness fired one round into the ground in front of them. The crowd took no notice and they stepped to one side. The crowd pushed past and Mr. King gave the order "Fire one round low." After the round was fired the crowd remained still. The three police officers went forward to the front of the crowd and Mr. King told them if they moved any further he would order the military to fire again. First aid was then rendered to the injured. Some of the crowd then commenced to return to Hongkong and some said they would not return until the wounded had been removed. Dr. Smalley arrived and the wounded were sent to Tung Wah Hospital in the ambulance.

Cross-examined, witness estimated the crowd at from 2,000 to 2,500 at the water works and at Shatin 3,000 or more. To try and stop the crowd with bayonets or truncheons would have been useless. They would have been overpowered. The crowd treated the police with contempt. If the shooting had not taken place there would probably have been a violent assault on the police, which might have resulted in death.

The Coroner:—Did it appear that the crowd wanted to attack the police?

Witness considered that they did. If the police had not stopped the crowd they would not have assaulted them, but if they had attempted to stop them by other means witness considered that there would have been an assault. In reply to a Jurymen, witness said he saw no signs of firearms in the crowd.

Another Witness.

The next witness called was Sgt. A. J. W. Dorling. This witness said that on the morning of March 3rd, he went to the Ho Yik Theatre and saw about 500 Chinese, who in about an hour increased to about 1,000. About 5.15 a.m., they began to move away in two bodies of about 500 each. Witness followed them as far as Yau-mat School and then reported the matter by telephone. Witness picked up Inspector Pitt and proceeded on his motorcycle to the Tai Po Road. Near the water works they passed a crowd of Chinese. They put the motorcycle away and remained on the road. Sub-Inspector Field and witness drew revolvers and fired one round each into the bank. The crowd stopped and witness went towards them, telling them to go back to Hongkong. Inspector Pitt came along with three Indians. Inspector Pitt fired two rounds with his revolver into the bank. The crowd were not quiet; there was a great deal of shouting going on. The three Indians were posted on the road, some 30 yards from the road. The crowd became noisy. Sub-Inspector Field again spoke to them and they quietened down. Later they became noisy again and one man, dressed in European style, who was in the front, took up the cry and tried to push past Inspector Pitt. The latter fired his revolver into the ground and five more Indians arrived, and these men loaded their magazines and took up position with the others. Witness got on his motorcycle and then rode through the crowd to Yau-mat to get assistance. About half way down the hill, he met the C.S.P. and a military officer. Witness told the C.S.P. that the crowd was getting out of hand and they would not be able to detain them much longer. Witness returned to the water works and found that the crowd had broken through.

Coming to what took place on the scene of the actual shooting, witness said Mr. King told Capt. Bloxham that in the event of any trouble he would give the order for one round to be fired at the feet of the crowd. The D.S.P., Inspector Pitt and witness then went towards the crowd. The D.S.P. shouted to them and they stopped. Later they advanced again, waving hats and sticks and shouting. When the crowd surged forward, Inspector Pitt fired one round into the crowd. The C.H.P. shouted to the officer, "One round low." The wounded were attended to and witness was ordered to go to Yau-mat to pick up Dr. Smalley. The enquiry is proceeding.

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CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 25th March.

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SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongkong	Wed.	15th Mar. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Wad.	15th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau Wengang	Wed.	15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Loongang	Fri. 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Foonshing	Fri.	17th Mar. at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chongshing	Fri. 17th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Fri. 17th Mar. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Sat. 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to
Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returns from Calcutta
steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan
occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted
with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between
Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through
tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued
all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by
vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from
both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers
and cargo, calling at Hoilow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by
two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG".
Both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton,
Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov.
between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Waihaiwei & Chefoo.
BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hong-
kong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with
up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Kumsang" will be despatched on or about Tuesday,
14th Mar. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.
Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT
SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	14th Mar. at d'light.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Tean	14th .. at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Changchow	15th .. at 4 p.m.
NINGPO	Shansi	15th .. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	15th .. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hupei	16th .. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chekang	16th .. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th .. at noon.
TSINGTAO	Kanchow	16th .. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Laen Samud	17th .. at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Kashing	17th .. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kalgan	18th .. at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kwelyang	20th .. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chusan	20th .. at noon.
AMOY, STOW & S'PORE	Linan	30th .. at 10 a.m.

These dates cannot be relied on.
SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS, AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in
Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtau
weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Loaded in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

or Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 14, 1922.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

FOR AMOY & FOOCHOW.

Haifong | W. Couper | WED., 15th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" Sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" Sailing on or about 27th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 2906.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

H.A.L. BOAT FOR JAPAN.

A Hamburg-America liner is
expected to arrive at Moji shortly
via Singapore and Shanghai. She
is said to bring a full cargo from
Germany.

JAVA-RANGOON TRIP.

The Shinko-maru (6,800 tons) of
the Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha has
been chartered by the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha at Y2.50 per ton
for one return trip.

LOWER FREIGHTS.

According to a telegram reach-
ing the Kobe Shipping Exchange,
the Shanghai European Confer-
ence has lowered the freight on
peanuts and linseed by 10 per
cent, and enforced the reduced
freights. In consequence, hulled
peanuts were lowered to 25 and
unhulled peanuts and linseed to
50s.

SCARCITY OF FREIGHTS FOR EUROPE.

The shipment of machinery
to Japan having increased lately,
the homeward European liners
are doing pretty well. The
position on the outward run, on
the other hand is adverse. Not
only do Japan's exports continue
depressed, but the transportation
of foodstuffs from China is
unsatisfactory. The belief is ex-
pressed that the outward
European line will remain
depressed for some time unless
there is a recovery in the trans-
portation of Chinese foodstuffs.
Japan.

THE CALCUTTA CONFERENCE.

Negotiations have been pro-
gressing between the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka
Shosen Kaisha for making a
compromise as to the Calcutta
shipping line in which both have
been competing. According to
the *Munichi*, a compromise has
now been completed, so far as
these two companies are concern-
ed. The O.S.K. has made the
concession that it will confine it-
self to the dispatch of one ship a
month. The N.Y.K. has consented
to the admittance of O.S.K.
only on this condition and sought
approval from the other com-
panies affiliating with the Con-
ference. The British-India S.N.
Co. is said to maintain an attitude
of opposition. It is supposed
however, that the O.S.K. will in
the end succeed in its endeavour,
seeing that the N.Y.K. succeeded
in getting in, though at some
sacrifice.

PROGRESS OF THE ISHERWOOD SYSTEM.

Although the year 1921 has been
very barren of orders for new ships,
it is interesting to note that the
Isherwood system has secured its
share of the few new contracts
that have been made, and so
maintained the progress it has
consistently made since it was
introduced in 1907. If seems al-
most incredible that at the close
of 1908 the number of Isherwood
ships built, under construction
and on order was only six, with a
deadweight carrying capacity of
31,608 tons. At the end of 1912
this number had grown to 230
ships of 1,777,345 tons. The close
of 1917 saw the number increased
to 800 vessels of 6,332,150 tons;
while at present there are built,
building or on order, 1,418 ships of
12,032,400 tons dw. It is only fair
to say that included in the above
figures is a number of vessels the
construction of which has been
cancelled or the work suspended;
but no definite statement in re-
gard to number or deadweight
tonnage can be made at the
present time. Of the most in-
teresting ships amongst this
year's contracts is a vessel or-
dered by the Japanese Navy
Department for service in con-
nection with supply of oil fuel for
the Japanese Fleet. The vessel
is over 500-ft. in length, and she
is to be propelled by twin-screw
engines with electric drive.
During the course of last year a
number of oil-tank steamers of
over 18,000 tons dw. have been
launched. These vessels are the
largest oil-tankers which have
yet been built, and are of dimen-
sions unheard of for this class
of vessel before the advent of the
Isherwood system made such
ships possible. Whilst the bulk
of the vessels constructed on the
Isherwood system during the past
year or two have been oil-tankers,
thus following the demand which
has prevailed, the system is
nevertheless eminently suitable
and advantageous for all other
types of craft, as is shown by the
fact that general cargo vessels,
colliers, ore steamers, passenger
vessels and Great Lakes cargo
ships numbered 635, aggregating
5,731,070 tons; 636 oil-tank
steamers numbered 697, aggre-
gating 6,240,000 tons; and cargo
capacity, while the barges, dred-
gers and trawlers constructed on
the system were 125, aggregating
61,250 tons dw.

NOTICE.

"Turkish A.A."

CIGARETTES.

An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended Cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma.



Westminster
Tobacco
Co. Ltd.
London

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHTS.

New Canadian Pacific Fast Service.

To meet the demand for an "Express Service" for Oriental shipments between Vancouver and Canadian and United States Ports, the Canadian Pacific Railway has recently been giving special attention to the creation of a fast freight service in connection with its Trans-Pacific steamers. Every detail likely to hamper the quick movement of freight has been closely supervised, and all Departments are working together to supply present day requirements. That these efforts are meeting with success can best be judged by the fact that ordinary Oriental shipments are being regularly delivered at their destinations in the following times from the ship's arrival in Vancouver:

Calgary	3 days.
Winnipeg	3 "
Quebec & Ontario Points	12 "
Chicago & St. Paul	11 "
New York & Boston	14 "

No alteration is being made in the fast schedule of the famous Canadian Pacific Silk Train. In this connection it is interesting to note that for over a year now the Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia have never failed to arrive at Vancouver on their schedule date. With the addition of the Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia within the next few months, there will be a regular fortnightly service, which we have no doubt will live up to the Company's high reputation for speed and punctuality.

CHINESE LABOUR DISPUTES.

Ancient Guilds and Modern Unions.

The organisation of trade guilds in China dates back from time immemorial. It was an institution created and designed to protect the interests and rights of the trades. There were no invidious distinction between proprietary interests and workers' interests. What affected the one, affected the other. Men of the same craft stood shoulder to shoulder for the advancement, extension, and prosperity of everything pertaining to their particular trade. China was not an industrial country in the sense of modern organized industries. Artisans worked in small groups under one roof. The proprietor lived with the workers and apprentices. Often workers set up in business for themselves. While it cannot be said that proprietor and workers shared equally in the profits of the trade, yet there was no sharp cleavage between them, no tendency to divide into two rival camps.

The modern union is a foreign importation. With the rise of industrialism in China, Chinese labourers are adopting the organization, the methods the slogan, and (unfortunately) the class hatred that obtains in western countries. With the organization of unions there has come the introduction of ideas and terms that really have little meaning when applied to prevailing conditions. We do not question for a minute the right of the workers to organize. Unions have been legalized in every country. The right of collective bargaining, the strike, and the practice known as "the sympathetic strike" are recognized as methods permissible to labour in the struggle to better the conditions of the workers. But the deliberate engendering of class

THE WISE MOTHER.

And Baby's Own Tablets.

The ill of children come swiftly, and too often before a doctor can be called in or medicine obtained the little one is beyond aid. The wise mother will always safeguard her little one by keeping Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the home. This medicine always does good—it cannot do harm as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs—and is confidently recommended as a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, simple fever and worms. Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, of St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with them." Obtainable from medicine dealers, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

hatred should be deplored and resisted by every patriotic Chinese who wishes to see China's industrial development progress for the common weal and prosperity of all concerned. China must not be dragged through a like series of labour troubles disastrous disputes, and wasteful class warfare which have marked industrial development in the west. It is the duty of the government, industrial leaders, and union officers, to devise some plan whereby China can profit by the ruinous experiences of other countries and avoid what is fast becoming a world problem, yes—a world menace. This will tax the ingenuity and intellect of China's best minds. But we are confident that some such plan can be devised if we earnestly address ours to the task in time.—Canton Times.

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

PEAK HOTEL

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11).

SELLING.

FT	254
Demand	254 1/2
10 d/s	
30 d/s	
4 m/s	254 1/2
FT Shanghai	Nom.
FT Singapore	105 1/2
FT Japan	110 1/2
FT India	189 1/2
Demand, India	
FT San Francisco & New York	52 1/2
FT Java	142
FT Marks	Nom.
FT France	5.95
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	26 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	26 1/2
5 m/s. L/C	26 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	27 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	54 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	6.35
5 m/s. France	6.50
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	53 1/2
FT Bombay	
Demand, Bombay	189 1/2
FT Calcutta	
Demand, Calcutta	189 1/2
On Yokohama	110 1/2
Demand, Manila	108 1/2
Demand, Singapore	105 1/2
Demand, Batavia	142
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	85 1/2
Sovereign	8.05
Gold leaf per Tael	33 1/2
forward	35 1/2
Bank of England rates 4 1/2%	
New York/London	4.33 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par
10 "	1/10% pm.
5 "	1 1/2% dis.
Canton sub.coins	17 1/2% dis.

Hongkong March 14, 1922.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.93	29.75	29.95
Temperature	75	64	69
Humidity	62	190	71
Wind Direction	W.	W.	E
Wind Force	2	1	4
Weather	c	bm	0.00
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air			13th 78
Temperature on the			
Lowest open air			14th 64
Temperature on the			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			
H. K. Observatory, Mar. 14.			

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL, MINERAL OIL, TAR, ASPHALT, KEROSENE, LUBRICANTS, CEMENT, IRON, STEEL, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, LEAD, SALT, SODA, POTASH, NITRATE, SULPHUR, AND OTHER MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TEHRAN, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, KUREHARA, OTSU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, Dairen, SHINGTAO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, SYDNEY, LONDON, BERLIN, LYONS, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address: "IWASAKI"
Codes:—A.I., A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bantley.

AGENCIES FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. OKUBO, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 min.
7.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.15 a.m. to 4.30 a.m.	15 min.
4.45 a.m. to 5.00 a.m.	15 min.
5.15 a.m. to 5.30 a.m.	15 min.
5.45 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15 min.
6.15 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	15 min.
6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	15 min.
7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	15 min.
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	15 min.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	15 min.
9.15 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	15 min.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	15 min.
10.15 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.	15 min.
10.45 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.
11.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	15 min.
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 a.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

SATURDAYS.
EXTRA CAR 12.00 midnight.
SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. Every 15 min.
7.45 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 8.15 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.15 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.45 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.15 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.15 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.30 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.45 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.45 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Every 15 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.
AGENTS:—MILLERS & CO. LTD.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15
GEORGE ARLISS

in
"THE DEVIL."

LARRY SEMON

in
"THE SUITOR."

KOWLOON THEATRE

9 p.m.

CABARET DANCE.

Tickets, \$1.00 each.

5.45 p.m.

INVITATION MATINEE.

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15

FRANK MAYO

in
"HITCHIN POSTS"

At 7.15 p.m.

THE WOMAN IN THE WEB.

Episodes 5 and 6



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace. Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY at 5 p.m. sharp 9.15 p.m.

PRISCILLA DEAN

THE MOST DYNAMIC PERSONALITY in MOVING PICTURES.

REPUTATION

STUART PATON'S TREMENDOUS DRAMA of WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN in 7 parts.

2.30 and 7.15 p.m. performances.

BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER in "BRANDED FOUR"
Episodes, 1st, 2nd, & 3rd.

Usual Prices BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

WEATHER REPORT.

Mar. 14d. 11h. 03m.—Pressure has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan, moderately at Vladivostok and Weihaiwei, and slightly from Formosa to Luzon. The Mongolian depression is central to the north of Korea.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.91 inches, against an average of 4.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to N.E. winds, fine to cloudy.

Gap Rock to N.E. winds, fine to cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocke The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Mar. 14, 1922.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z", on the storm signal mast.

Time signal are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of less Greenwich).

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